

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 29
WHOLE NUMBER 809.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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“OLD RELIABLE”

221

TRADE MARK.

STILL TRIUMPHANT.

In Fall Meeting of N. R. A. at Creedmoor, **SHARPS** Rifles entered in SIXTEEN Matches, took first prize in twelve of them, and good prizes in the other four. Among them the

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

The New York State Team, using Sharps Military Rifle, won with a score of.....974
Best score with other Rifles.....960

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

New York State Team, with Sharps Rifles, won with a score of.....1044
Best with other Rifles.....960

THE INTER-STATE LONG RANGE MATCH.

Average per man using Sharps Rifles.....218
Other Rifles used averaged.....198 and 197

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Won by Mr. Frank Hyde with a Sharps Long Range Rifle, with a score of 143 out of 150 at 1,000 yards. (The LEECH CUP with same Rifle at Spring Meeting was won with a score of 205 points against best score by any other rifle of 197.)

For the Grand Aggregate Prize three competitors, Mr. F. Hyde, Col. H. F. Clark and Capt. W. H. Jackson, all using SHARPS, tied on a score of 800.

THE LONG RANGE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Prize won by Capt. J. S. Barton with a Sharps. *All prizes in this match were won with SHARPS Rifles.*

AMERICAN TEAM WALK OVER FIRST DAY.

J. S. Sumner made with a Sharps Long Range Rifle the extraordinary score of 221 out of a possible 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CT., U. S.

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“PEABODY-MARTINI” RIFLE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.



The Standard arm of Great Britain. Adopted also by the Turkish Government and used by its troops, with great effect, during the late war.

Unsurpassed for accuracy, simplicity, rapidity of fire, range and perfection of manufacture.

A London Times correspondent at Russian Headquarters, says: The American Rifles used by the Turks have a tremendous range; “I have seen dug out of a hard clay bank, bullets which had penetrated sixteen inches after traversing a distance of over 2,000 yards.”

The Russian General Seddeler says of the “Peabody-Martini”: “At even 2,500 yards the effect of the Infantry fire began to be felt.” General Todleben says: “The Infantry fire fell like a rain of bullets up to more than two kilometres (2,200 yards) distance.”

General Whistler, of our own Army, speaking of a comparative test he had personally witnessed, says: “The extreme penetration of the rifles was as follows: Springfield rifle, the ball forced itself through eight planks, and dropped; Peabody-Martini rifle, through twelve planks, but had not force enough to hold itself in the thirteenth, although it made a deep indentation. This rifle I consider the best possible one which could be adopted for the soldier, on account of its accuracy, penetration, and wonderfully long range.” 3,500,000 shots have been fired from 600,000 of these rifles at our works by U. S. Government Inspectors, without accident. 200,000 service charges fired from a regular military rifle—Turkish model—without injury to the breech mechanism, and without impairing the efficiency or accuracy of the rifle. The service charge of powder is 85 grains. Weight of bullet 480 grains. The capacity of our works is equal to 1,000 finished rifles per day.

A GOLD and SILVER MEDAL were awarded at the Paris Exposition. DETAILED LISTS AND DESCRIPTION FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WM. B. DART, Treasurer.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF REMINGTON RIFLES, SHOT GUNS AND PISTOLS.

The Best Score on Record.—EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING IN WASHINGTON.

V. PARTELLO, of the Columbia Rifle Association, makes 41 out of a maximum of 45 BULL'S EYES; 224 out of a possible 225.

75 at 800 Yards; 74 at 900 Yards, 75 at 1000 Yards, With a Remington Creedmoor Rifle.

TWO GOLD MEDALS AWARDED BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION. 1878.

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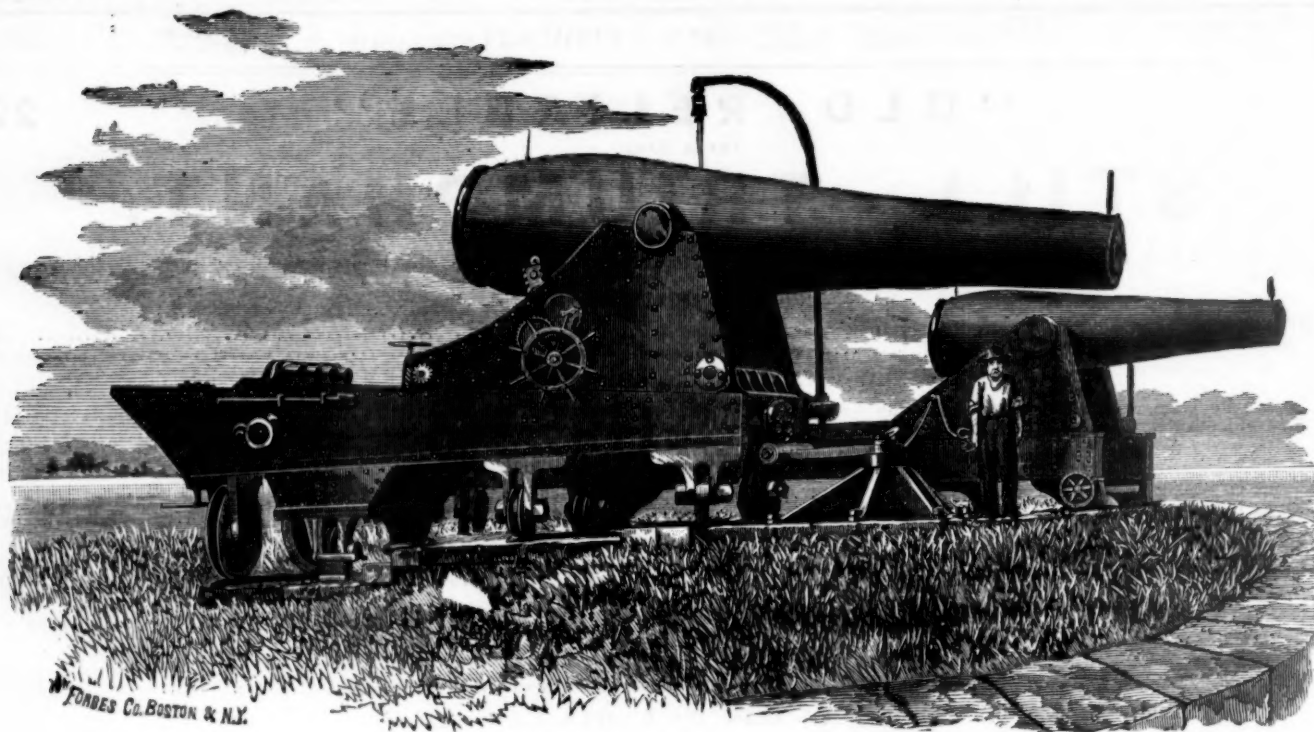
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1897,

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ESTABLISHED 1809,

MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL,



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles.
OFFICE—70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass. WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook, of the 10-inch and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bénéat states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the governments of Europe; also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre. Inches.	Weight of guns. Tons.	Length of bore. Inches.	Charge of powder. Pounds.	Weight of shot. Pounds.	Muzzle velocity. Feet.	Pressure per sq. inch of bore. Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle. Foot-tons.	1,000 yards. Foot-tons.	2,000 yards. Foot-tons.	3,000 yards. Foot-tons.	4,000 yards. Foot-tons.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1300	52,864	217.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	227.167	110	664	1329	29,106	215.8	180	152.6	130.9	113.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	252	110	770	1220	19,845	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.2	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	227	110	700	1408	31,750	248.4	305.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1264	47,040	164.3	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1426	.....	167.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1426	32,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.2
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.499	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	.....	150	117	93.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,600	168.4	135.6	111.8	93.8	79.7

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following named officers will proceed to The Dallas, Ore., on public business: Major Chas. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., and Major Thomas C. Sullivan, J. S. (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. C.)

Major Alexander Sharp, P. D., will proceed from Yankton, D. T., to Sioux City, Iowa, and return, on public business (S. O. 17, Feb. 14, D. C.)

The journey performed by Major David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate, from Governor's Island, N. Y. H., to Washington City, on public business, is approved. On completion of the duty with which he is charged he will return to New York (S. O., Feb. 17, W. D.)

Major J. B. Keefer, P. D., and 1st Lieut. W. R. Hall, Asst. Surg., members G. C.-M. Ft. Boise, Idaho Ty., Feb. 5 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

Major E. McClellan, member G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai Idaho Ty., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

Captain J. W. Scully, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and turn over the public property for which he is accountable, and will return to Washington, D. C., and complete the settlement of his accounts (S. O., Feb. 14, W. D.)

1st Lieut. M. E. Taylor, J.-A. G. C.-M. Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 20 (S. O. 29, Feb. 12, D. M.)

1st Lieut. W. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Colville, Wash. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

1st Lieut. J. V. K. Hoff, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T., Feb. 24 (S. O. 16, Feb. 13, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. Victor Biart, M. D., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will accompany the companies of the 23d Infantry to their new station on the south side of the North Fork of the Canadian, and remain on duty with them as medical officer of the new post (S. O. 32, Feb. 15, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. C. B. Byrne will return to his proper station (S. O. 29, Feb. 10, D. T.)

Surg. Wm. M. Nolson will report to the President of the Army Medical Board now in session in New York City for temporary duty as a member (S. O., Feb. 15, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Ten days, on surgeon's cert., Major C. M. Terrell, P. D. (S. O. 29, Feb. 10, D. T.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. J. H. Kinsman is further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 13, W. D.)

Fifteen days, Capt. Charles A. Alligood, Mil. Storekeeper, Q. M. Dept., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 24, Feb. 14, D. E.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., will pay the troops at Fort Leavenworth and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Lyon and Garland, Colo., to Feb. 28, 1879; Maj. W. H. Johnston, P. D., at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Bks. Mo., to Feb. 28, 1879; Maj. W. R. Gibson, P. D., will proceed from Leavenworth, Kas., to Forts Gibson, Sill, and Reno, Ind. T., paying troops at those points to Feb. 28, 1879; Major Frank Bridgman, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Chicago and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Feb. 28, 1879; Majors J. P. Willard and A. S. Towar, P. D., will proceed from Santa Fé, N. M., paying the troops stationed in the District, except Fort Garland, Colo., to Feb. 28, 1879; Major J. A. Brodhead, P. D.—now at Fort Elliott, Texas—will pay the troops stationed at that post to Feb. 28, 1879, and will then proceed to Fort Supply and the cantonment to be established on North Fork of Canadian River, I. T., and Fort Dodge, Kas., paying the troops at those points to Feb. 28, 1879 (S. O. 31, Feb. 14, D. M.)

Major John B. Keefer, P. D., will pay the troops, to include the muster of Dec. 31, at Fort Boise, I. T., and Camp Harney, Ore. (S. O. 8, Jan. 27, D. C.)

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ETC

The following changes in the stations and duties of Commissary Sergeants are made: Com. Sergt. John Hardie, from temporary duty in Washington, D. C., to Ft. Stanton, N. M., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Wm. E. B. Levy, who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Joseph Kahn, who will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., for duty. Com. Sergt. Wm. A. Kapp is relieved from duty at Little Rock Bks, Ark., and will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. Geo. E. Arlington, who will proceed to Little Rock Bks, Ark., for duty (S. O., Feb. 15, W. D.)

Supt. James M. Bryant, recently appointed, will proceed to Fayetteville, Ark., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. Henry Ward, who will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and relieve Supt. John Trindle of the charge of the National

Cemetery at that place. Supt. Trindle will remain at Vicksburg for a period of two weeks to instruct his successor in the management and affairs of his cemetery, after which he will proceed to and assume charge of the Antietam National Cemetery near Sharpsburg, Md.

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and B. D. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. E. Camp Harney, Ore.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—Upon his arrival at the Yakama Indian Reservation, Capt. William H. Winters will turn over his command to the next senior officer present for duty, and proceed to Portland, Ore., reporting to the Recorder of the Court of Inquiry instituted by par. 4, S. O. 142, series of 1878, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 8, Jan. 27, D. C.)

Major John Green, 1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, 2d Lieut. George S. Hoyle, members, G. C.-M. Fort Boise, Idaho T., Feb. 5 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

Par. 2, S. O. 9, from these Hdqrs, is so amended as to detail 1st Lieut. William R. Parnell as member G. C.-M. instituted, and to relieve 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams as member thereof (S. O. 10, Jan. 29, D. C.)

Rejoin.—Capt. David Perry will report for duty with his company (S. O. 10, Jan. 29, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Par. 2, S. O. 9, from these Hdqrs, is amended to read: Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Jan. 31, 1879, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 16, Feb. 11, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; C. J. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Steele, Wy. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. D. King, member, and 2d Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T., Feb. 24 (S. O. 16, Feb. 13, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month and 15 days, 1st Lieut. Oscar Elling, Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 15, Feb. 13, D. P.)

To Join.—Capt. Frederick Van Vliet is relieved from duty with the Board of Officers convened in Washington, D. C., by S. O. 921, Oct. 14, 1878, from this office, and will join his company (S. O., Feb. 13, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. A. Wilcox, member, G. C.-M. Fort Supply, Ind. T., March 10 (S. O. 32, Feb. 15, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 31, Feb. 12, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Wentz C. Miller, further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 13, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. E. E. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, fourteen days (S. O. 14, Feb. 8, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and M. C. P. Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; D. E. Op. Apache, A. T.; H. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. T. A. Touey is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to the Brevet Major-General Commanding, and as Acting Engineer Officer of the Dept., and will report to his company commander for duty; after which, he is authorized to avail himself of leave of absence granted by par. 10, S. O. 40, series 1878, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Lieut. Touey carries with him the thanks of the Commanding General for the energetic and faithful performance of his duties (G. O. 4, Jan. 31, D. A.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. L. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Leave Extended.—Capt. John H. Coster, further extended two months (S. O., Feb. 15, W. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause seventy-three recruits to be forwarded to the 8th Cavalry as follows: Forty-five to Fort Brown, Tex.; twenty-eight to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O., Feb. 18, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. John Cozline will proceed from Fort Bayard to Fort Selden, N. M., (abandoned), and relieve 1st Lieut. D. H. Clark, 15th Inf., of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. there (S. O. 11, Feb. 8, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—Capt. F. Moore, 1st Lieut. D. J. Gibbon, members, G. C.-M. Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 26 (S. O. 29, Feb. 12, D. M.)

2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, commanding Detachment of Indian Scouts, will detach one corporal and four privates of his detachment to report to Lieut. O. W.

Merritt, 9th Cav., for duty with Co. I, 9th Cav., at Ojo Caliente, N. M., and proceed with the remainder to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 11, Feb. 8, D. N. M.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. C. A. Stedman is relieved from the command of Co. H, 15th Inf., and the Post of Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 11, Feb. 8, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—Major G. W. Schofield, member, G. C.-M. Fort Supply, Ind. T., March 10 (S. O. 32, Feb. 15, D. M.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

On detached service in District of the Neuces.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Harvey A. Allen, Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 1st Lieut. John C. Scantling, J. E. Eastman, 2d Lieut. E. E. Gayle, Hamilton Rowan, members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 20 (S. O. 25, Feb. 17, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Major H. G. Gibson, member, G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 20 (S. O. 25, Feb. 17, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Edward R. Warner, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 23, Feb. 13, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Ansel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio Cal.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, Fort Canby, W. T., to take effect at such time as another officer reports for duty with his company (S. O. 7, Jan. 22, D. C.)

1st INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. C. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Snell, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.; E. Red Cloud Agency, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Camp Howard, Idaho T.; E. E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Cosum d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry C. Cook, 1st Lieut. James Miller, Augustus R. Egbert, members, and 2d Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Colville, Wash. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

Capt. William Falck, 1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr., Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Adjt., members, and 3d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hancock, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. P. G. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. Ft. Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Edwin M. Coates, 1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, 2d Lieut. George N. Chase, members, G. C.-M. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T., Feb. 24 (S. O. 16, Feb. 13, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Gen. Miles.—Governor Potts telegraphed to the Secretary of War, Jan. 31, as follows: "Both Houses of Legislative Assembly of Montana to-day unanimously adopted resolution asking that Montana be formed into separate Military Department with General Miles as commander. I most heartily approve this action, and earnestly beg the Department to grant this, the unanimous request of our people. Copy of resolution by mail."

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, to apply for extension of three months, 3d Lieut. A. L. Wagner, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 17, Feb. 14, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Charles A. Worden will report as soon as practicable to the Commanding General Department of West Point for duty in the Department of Drawing at the U. S. Military Academy (S. O., Feb. 13, W. D.)

Court-martial.—Before a G. C.-M. which convened at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20, 1879, and of which Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Captain Walter Clifford, 7th Inf. Charge I.—"Violation of the 35th Article of War." Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge III.—"Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications allege drunkenness on duty. The Court found the accused guilty on all the charges and specifications, and sentenced him "To be dismissed from the service." The record of the proceedings of the G. C.-M. in the foregoing case of Capt.

Walter Clifford, 7th Inf., having been forwarded to the Secretary of War and by him submitted to the President of the United States for his action, the following are his orders thereon, viz: "Executive Mansion, February 7, 1879.—A remission of the penalty having been recommended by all the members of the Court, the sentence is not confirmed, and Capt. Clifford will be released from arrest.—R. B. HAYES." (G. C.-M. O. 10, Feb. 8, H. Q. A.)

5TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.; H. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—One month and ten days, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. George P. Scriven (S. O., Feb. 15, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. T. Smith, one month (S. O., Feb. 14, W. D.)

Dismissed.—2d Lieut. Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of this regiment, has been sentenced to be dismissed the Service, having been found guilty by a General Court-martial of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" (soliciting compensation for securing to a steamship company the transportation of troops and selling his pay accounts twice for one month). The President approved the sentence and the Secretary of War has directed it to take effect Feb. 20, 1879, when he will cease to be an officer of the Army (G. C.-M. O. 9, H. Q. A., Feb. 6, 1879.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartland, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C. and A. A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, D. S.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, W. T., and will proceed to join his company, I, at Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 15, Feb. 13, D. P.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Fort Supply, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. A. Smith is, in addition to his duties as Adj. 12th Inf., appointed Acting Engineer Officer of the Department of Arizona and A. A. Q. M., in connection with military surveys (G. O. 4, Jan. 31, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Bator, Rouge Bks, La.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.

Leave Extended.—Capt. P. H. Ellis, seven days (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, D. S.)

Lieut. Baker.—A bill is before Congress, H. R. 6277, to relieve Frank Baker, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 13th Infantry, from accountability for \$173 50, Subsidence funds, stolen while he was on duty as acting C. S. at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., will proceed to The Dalles, Ore., on public business (S. O. 7, Jan. 22, D. C.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., Depot Q. M., Vancouver Depot, on Dec. 23, 1878, and Jan. 18, 1879, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, are authorized. 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, A. D. C., at The Dalles, Ore., will take charge of, and conduct to Fort Vancouver, W. T., eleven Indian prisoners of war, and one interpreter (S. O. 8, Jan. 27, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Joseph Hall, Fort Hall, Idaho (S. O. 14, Feb. 8, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. F. S. Calhoun, two months (S. O., Feb. 14, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Camp Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. D. H. Clark is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Selden, N. M., and will proceed at once to Fort Craig, N. M., (abandoned), and relieve 1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Lieut. DeLany, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Marcy, N. M., and relieve 1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav., of the command of Co. H, 15th Inf., and the post of Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 11, Feb. 8, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—Major N. W. Osborne, 1st Lieut. G. H. Kiozie, 2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer, members, G. C.-M. Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 26 (S. O. 29, Feb. 12, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Basil N. Waters, Adj. Fort Wingate, N. M., one month (S. O. 12, Feb. 17, D. M.)

The Blair Court-martial.—This case assumed a new phase on the 18th of February. Captain Blair withdrew his plea of not guilty to the specifications and substituted a plea of not guilty to the charge but guilty as to the specifications. (The charge was "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the specifications (two in number) were, 1st, that while his first wife was still living he married again, and 2d, did issue a paper purporting to be an acceptance of his resignation as an officer of the Army, said paper being false and fictitious.) The amended plea was as follows:

The accused, after reflection, and upon the advice of counsel, has decided to withdraw his plea of not guilty to the specifications. While he does not admit that at the time of his marriage in Kentucky he believed that he had been legally married in Scotland, and claims that he is, therefore, guiltless of intentionally doing the

great wrong that is charged upon him, yet he does not deny that in acting solely upon his own conviction in so grave a matter he committed an error so serious that he is willing to make whatever reparation or atonement there may be in the full acknowledgment of his wrongful act, and he therefore pleads guilty to the specifications and awaits the just sentence of the Court.

The plea was accepted and the case closed. The Court after having recorded its findings, etc., then adjourned *sine die*. The case will now go to the Secretary of War and the *dénouement*, so far as the military aspect of the case is concerned, may be looked for in a few days.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. G. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; F. G. Ft. Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—Col. G. Pennypacker, Capt. T. E. Rose, members, G. C.-M. Fort Supply, Ind. T., March 10 (S. O. 32, Feb. 15, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Slesston, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. James Brennan will repair, on public business, to Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 16, Feb. 11, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. S. Roberts, two months (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Change of Station.—The Headquarters, Regimental Staff, Band, and Co. H, 19th Inf., are relieved from further duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., and will proceed by rail, under command of the Colonel, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and take post (S. O. 28, Feb. 11, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Smith, member, G. C.-M. Fort Supply, Ind. T., March 10 (S. O. 32, Feb. 15, D. M.)

30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. P. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. H. S. Foster, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 32, Feb. 13, D. T.)

31st INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.; A. Fort Boise, Ind. T.; H. Camp Barney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. A. Williams, member, G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

Capt. P. Collins, member, and 2d Lieut. F. J. Patten, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Boise, Idaho T., Feb. 5 (S. O. 9, Jan. 28, D. C.)

Capt. Evan Miles will proceed to Fort and Ore., as witness in the case of United States v. Peter McDonald and Charles Fry (S. O. 10, Jan. 29, D. C.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. C. D. G. K. North Fork of the Canadian.

Transfer.—Three companies, A, D and G, were to leave Fort Leavenworth on the 18th inst. for Fort Dodge, under command of Captain and Brevet Major Randall. There they will be joined by two companies, C and K, from Fort Hays, when the detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. I. Dodge will march via Fort Supply to the new cantonment on the south side of the North Fork of the Canadian and there take post (S. O. 32, Feb. 15, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Col. Jeff. C. Davis, Capt. G. K. Brady, James Henton, members, G. C.-M. Fort Supply, Ind. T., March 10 (S. O. 32, Feb. 15, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. D. Van Valzah will assume command of the detachment of recruits now at San Antonio, Tex., with the view of conducting them to their respective companies (S. O. 30, Feb. 11, D. T.)

Par. 10, S. O. 35, Feb. 12, 1879, from this office, directing 2d Lieut. Harry Reade, 24th Inf., to report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service for duty in recruiting for his regiment, is amended to read 1st Lieut. Harry Reade, 25th Inf. (S. O., Feb. 15, W. D.)

INDIANS.

The following are press despatches of various dates:

IN FIELD ON ANTELOPE CREEK, NEB., Feb. 13.

A battalion of the 5th Cavalry, commanded by Major Ferris, left camp on Snake River on the 4th inst. for a six days' scout through the great Sand Hills. They crossed Clifford's and Boardman's Forks to Loup Fork, down which they continued for one day's march, thence back to the head waters, and making a wide detour to the left, returned to camp on the sixth day. Two camps were made without wood or water and with the thermometer 30 degrees below zero. There was great suffering in the command from cold and snow blindness. It was impossible to follow the trail of the Cheyennes, owing to the great depth of the snow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16, 1879.

A despatch from Leavenworth, Kan., says: The Cheyenne prisoners, Wind Hog, Old Crow, Big Head, Left Hand, Blacksmith, Porcupine and Nosey Walker, were removed from Fort Leavenworth this morning and, guarded by an escort under command of Lieutenant Pardee, were conveyed to Union Depot in this city and transferred to the custody of Adjutant-General Noble and Sheriff Masterson, of Ford county, who placed them on board the Kansas Pacific train for Topeka, whence they will proceed to Ford county. There was a large concourse of people about the depot. Wind Hog is yet lame from the effects of his self-inflicted wound. Old Crow is said to have once been a Government scout of good reputation. The squaws who remain at Fort Leavenworth will probably soon be sent to Fort Reno.

"Patriot," who writes from Omaha, Feb. 10, to the N. Y. Herald, says:

Allow me to suggest—yes, more than that—earnestly beg of you to make an appeal to the Government in your editorial columns for some mercy to the poor remnant of Cheyennes now at Fort Leavenworth. To-day they passed through Omaha. I never want to see another such a scene. There was Wild Hog, the finest specimen of physical manhood on this continent, with his wife and four children, beautiful children, trying by gestures and through his interpreter to explain to the white people who crowded around that he bore no ill will to the whites, that they left their reservation because they were starving and because forty-eight of their people had died with the fever prevalent there. "Why could we not go?" said Wild Hog. "There is lots of land for the white man, and we only want a little piece of all that which was once ours to live on with our wives and children where they would not die with the fever. Our bad young men killed some white people. They did it when the old men were not there, and now the soldiers have killed all of our people but these few, and they are to be taken back to die with the fever. Is there not," he said, pointing with a majestic gesture to the northwest, "in that great country, where the white men have not come, a little reservation where we might live? The fever does not come there." He was evidently suffering much from the wounds inflicted on himself in his attempt to commit suicide and his heart was crushed with the loss of his near relatives; and a man who did not understand Indian character would not know that he was suffering either bodily or mentally, but when I gave him the sign of the order of "Red Men" for one moment he almost lost his self-possession, and that look of sadness which came over his face I will never forget to my dying day. Has not Carl Schurz had blood enough? Must these men, whose record proves them to be as brave as ever trod the earth, be turned over to the Indian hater, to be hung or sent south to die with the fever? Indians born and raised in the high latitudes of the foot hills die like sheep with the foot-rot when taken to the malarial plains of Southern Kansas, and they know no means to cure such diseases and none are furnished them. If my other duties did not so press upon me, and did it not impose on you, I would like to tell you this whole story. Every general officer of the Army in the West understands it. General Crook—one of the bravest men of our time—could hardly restrain his tears. Let me conclude, then, by begging you to use the *Herald* to stop further bloodshed, and let this little remnant go back to the foot hills, where they will not die with malarial diseases, and let the almost total extermination of the tribe be a sufficient atonement for the crimes of a few bad young men.

The good Bishop of Minnesota, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, writes from Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 8, a most earnest and touching letter to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, in which he describes the outrages inflicted upon the Cheyennes, who "were among the most friendly of the Indians of the Plains;" "a brave, noble type of Red men." After recounting their history for fifteen years, Bishop Whipple says, "I envy no man's head or heart who reads the last fifteen years of Cheyenne history and does not feel the deepest pity for this hunted, outwaded people. Dark as this Cheyenne tragedy is, it is only a type of our whole history in dealing with the Red man." There is no use, continues the Bishop, "of blaming soldiers whom we force into unjust wars, and who are entitled to the sympathy of all good men. It is not the fault of the Department of the Interior. It is inherent in a policy which robs men of their homes and takes from them their only means of support; which gives them no personal rights of property, no protection of law; which surrounds them with every evil influence, which maddens them with broken promises, and then wonders that it brings sorrow and death. The evil lies at the door of Congress, which often fetters the department by its refusal to hear its pleas, and which never has entered upon the work of reform."

The Senate has passed a resolution to appoint a select committee of five Senators "to examine into the circumstances connected with the removal of the Northern Cheyennes from the Sioux reservation to the Indian Territory, their treatment while in the Territory, their escape therefrom, and all the circumstances connected therewith, and also to examine into the facts attending their arrest or capture after such escape, their confinement, disarmament, escape, subsequent slaughter and recapture."

The call for help from South Africa was sudden, but England is prompt with her reply. A well proportioned detachment, comprising about 5,400 infantry and 900 cavalry, with twelve guns, and a total muster of 7,000 men, will bring the strength of the British in South Africa to between 12 and 13,000 regular soldiers in addition to the colonial volunteers and the native contingents.

The following officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending Feb. 19: Asst. Surg. F. Anderson, U. S. Navy; Commodore J. B. Creighton, U. S. Navy; Lieut.-Commander W. C. Wise, U. S. Navy; Commodore D. McN. Fairfax, U. S. Navy; Surgeon W. M. Notson, U. S. Army; Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, U. S. Navy; Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, U. S. Navy; Captain J. A. Greer, U. S. Navy; Lieut. G. W. DeLong and family, U. S. Navy; Lieut. P. S. Wilson, U. S. Army; P. A. Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, U. S. Navy; Captain and Mrs. Woodson; Col. J. C. Duane, U. S. Engrs.

The following officers registered at the War Dept. during the week ending Feb. 19, 1879: Gen. L. P. Graham, retired; Capt. Geo. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, A. D. C.; Gen. H. W. Wessells, retired; Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. J. M. Ross, 21st Infantry; Lieut. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. G. N. Baird, Adj. 5th Infantry; Lieut. W. Willard, 5th Artillery; Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery; Lieut. J. M. Gore, 22d Infantry; Lieut. B. N. Waters, Adj. 15th Infantry; Lieut. A. C. Markley, 24th Infantry; Surg. J. H. Frantz, Med. Dept.; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Asst. Q. M. Gen.; Capt. J. E. Greer, Ordnance; Surg. F. L. Town; Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Artillery; Captain J. J. Coppinger, 23d Infantry; Capt. J. N. Wheelan, 2d Cavalry.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed the bill to authorize the restoration of Michael O'Brien to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the Army. He was appointed from the Army a 2d Lieutenant, May 18, 1864, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, April 15, 1867 honorably mustered out as supernumerary Jan. 1, 1871.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to place on the list of retired officers of the United States Army the name of Francis O. Wyse, as retired lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment of United States Artillery; provided, however, he shall receive no other pay, compensation, or allowance of any kind under the provisions of this act for the time intervening between the 1st of July, 1863, to the date of the approval of this act.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL SHERMAN and party have left Jacksonville, Fla., for Cedar Keys, where they will take a Government steamer for New Orleans and points on the Gulf.

CAPTAIN CHANDLER and other officers of the *Lackawanna* are reported as representing the Navy at a Fancy Dress Ball at the residence of the British Consul, Panama, on the night of Jan. 3.

LIEUT. T. B. MASON, U. S. Navy, is to read a paper before the New York Geographical Society, at Chickering Hall, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the important subject of the Methods of Preserving Life at Sea.

We are authorized to deny the report that Colonel Robert N. Scott, Captain 3d Artillery, and Secretary of the Reorganization Commission, is to be made Surgeon-General in case the Burnside-Banning bill becomes a law, and the system of interchangeability is adopted.

OLD war-time legislation was revived in Congress this week by the Senate's passage of a resolution paying Mr. Joseph Segar \$5,000 in full compensation for his claim to the Virginia Senatorship, in 1863. This is reparation sixteen years after. That Segar has been a long time in finishing.

MR. EDWARD C. ZEERLEEDER, for several years past freight transportation agent in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, in New York City, died on Monday, the 17th February, 1879, of consumption. He kept on duty until Saturday, the 15th inst., literally dying in harness. He was much esteemed by his superiors and brother employees.

A BRANCH of the Centennial Memorial Association of Valley Forge is being organized by the ladies of Philadelphia. The object is the purchase of General Washington's headquarters, to be preserved as a memorial of the Revolution, and when the purchase is completed it is intended to collect there relics and valuable papers relating to that period and to fit it up in Colonial style.

The funeral of the late Commodore Edward R. Thompson, whose death occurred on Wednesday, Feb. 12, after a brief illness, took place from 1223 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at noon, Feb. 14. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Newton, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at the conclusion of which the funeral cortege proceeded to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the remains were interred in the family vault.

THE announcement, copied into the JOURNAL from a Southern paper, that "Mrs. Tourtellotte" arrived at Atlanta with General Sherman's party has created much excitement at Army Headquarters and in the social circles of the Capital. As Col. Tourtellotte was a bachelor when he left Washington, his friends are curious to know how he came to be transformed into a benedict en route to Atlanta, and who the fortunate lady is.

This is a suspicious world, but we doubt whether there is any truth whatever in the suspicion, in which the Washington quidnuncs indulge themselves, that General N. A. Miles will be made Adjutant-General of the Army in case the principle of interchangeability is adopted. Gen. Miles' experience since he left a staff position to command troops has not been such as to induce him to return to the staff. He is still a young man, and thoroughly believes that an officer's best opportunity for advancement and distinction in the long run is to serve with troops.

R. H. CHILTON, Adjutant-General of General Robert E. Lee, and since the war President of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, fell dead of apoplexy while sitting alone at his desk in Columbus, Ga., Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18. He was over sixty years of age. He was appointed to West Point from Virginia, graduated in 1837, and was promoted to the rank of major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista, July 25, 1854; he was appointed major in the Pay Department April 20, 1861; and he resigned in 1861 to cast his lot with the Southern States in the war.

An excellent portrait of Gen. Worth, executed at New Orleans by Miner K. Kellogg in the spring of 1849, is to be seen at the office of Gen. Fry, Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor. Those most familiar with Gen. Worth's features have expressed their entire satisfaction with the fidelity of the likeness. In an artistic point of view, the rich, mellow tone and well defined drawing, indicate unusual skill. We commend, especially, the accurate outline and fine tone of the picture. This portrait, which belongs to the artist, should become the property of Worth's native State, New York, and an appropriate place for it would be the new capitol building at Albany, among the portraits of the illustrious sons of New York. This portrait, by Mr. Kellogg, of Gen. Worth, the only one extant outside of those in the possession of his family, was painted one month before the General's death.

A good many years ago when the popular Captain Gedge was an officer in the English navy and attached to H. B. M. S. *Chalenger*, a party was given on board the good ship. One of the officers was snobbish in his style of speech, and desirous of having a light hanging in the main top extinguished he sang out: "Main top there!" "Ay, ay, sir!" replied the man in the top. "Extinguish that nocturnal luminary; it dazzles the eyes of the spectators on deck." "Sir?" queried the man. The officer repeated the order. Jack, after scratching his head, replied: "No such rope in the top, sir." At this moment the quartermaster, saluted the officer, asked to know his wishes, and being informed, he turned to the man in the top: "Main top, there!" "Ay, ay, sir." "Douse the glim." "Ay, ay, sir," and out went the light.

THE popular American notion of the Chinaman is that he is a being who knows nothing about the Bible and all about tea. During the present week some members of the Chinese legation visited Baltimore. While at the residence of Mr. Gill, a lady asked Chung Song Liang (if that is the way to spell his name), Secretary of the Legation, whether he had read the Bible. "Which Bible?" asked the polite foreigner. And when told by his surprised listener, he showed a complete knowledge of our Holy Bible, the Koran, the Zendavesta, and so on. But when he was asked which was the best tea, Oolong or Young Hyson, he was ignorant even what the names meant, saying they were made for foreign buyers; and on being shown a tea plant by Mr. Gill, was quite pleased, remarking that it was the first time he had ever seen anything of the kind. Altogether, perhaps we do not know as much about the Chinese as we have thought.

THE serious question, "should a 2d lieutenant marry?" is already agitating the minds of our novice officers at the Military Academy.

and is to form the subject of debate at the public meeting of the Dialectic Society, U. S. M. A., Saturday evening, Feb. 22, 1879. The affirmative is to be gallantly maintained by Cadets Dowdy and McClure, and the negative will be insisted upon by Cadets Howell and Runcie, who propose, in future, to rigidly exclude themselves from ladies' society, to avoid the possible abandonment of their principles. The other exercises of the evening consist of music by the cadet band; an address of welcome by President Parke; reading by Goode; a song by Beardslee; an essay by Welborn; declamation by F. B. Jones; duet by Dodds and Beardslee; poem by Huse; oration by Waite, and a reading of the "Dialectic Howitzer" by H. A. Greene, Editor. Cadets Parke, Dowdy and Stivers are the committee of arrangements; Cadets Huse, F. S. Strong, Blake, C. Hunter, Goethals, Stotsenburg, the hall committee, and Cadets Mills, Welborn, and Stivers, ushers. The programme contains the announcement, "One hundred days to June!"

We are often indebted to foreign sources for early (if not reliable) news of our own doings, as witness the following clipped from a London paper: "The Yankees 'dearly love a lord,' and for a royal personage their enthusiasm is unbounded. A private letter in the *Echo* would seem to show that the establishment of a court on the soil of America is having a demoralized effect on not a few of the shoddy aristocracy of the United States. Already, it is said, all the vacant houses in Ottawa are occupied, not by Canadians, but by Americans who have come across the border to settle close to the Princess. Upwards of a hundred Yankee favorites have arrived for this purpose, and rents are rising daily. Some of the San Francisco ladies have brought all their jewels with them, being very anxious to show the Princess how much they possess. The Canadians, therefore will have an opportunity of contrasting the refined gold and oil of the Union with the refinement of a well-bred English lady." This is, indeed, news, and if the rents which are said to be "rising daily" can only be promptly collected, the advent of the "lordlovers" will be a source of boundless profit to our neighbors. We can spare them all.

In a letter to the Hon. N. C. Deering, dated Feb. 11, the Secretary of War, says: "I have considered the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Upright, of Butler County, Iowa, praying the discharge from the military service of her son, N. M. Merchant, Battery B, 4th Artillery, which petition was presented by you, and is concurred in by numerous citizens. The discharge of this soldier is asked by the petitioner, who says that she is 72 years old, for the reason that she had ten sons in the Union Army during the war of the rebellion, including one employed as a teamster, and that the one above named, her eleventh and youngest son, has served for over five years in the Regular Army. She furnishes the names of her sons, and a statement of the organizations in which they served. The papers having been referred to the Adjutant-General for an examination of the records, with a view to verifying her statements, that officer reports that they are true in every particular. The discharge of this soldier will be ordered, in accordance with his mother's request. Discharges from the Army as a matter of favor are not granted in an ordinary case. Indeed, I doubt whether another like it can be found upon the records of the department. If another mother can be found who gave ten sons to the service of her country during the war, she may confidently ask and expect to receive similar favorable consideration." Inclosed in the letter is a record of the services of Mrs. Merchant's sons, showing that three were killed or died in the service, two were promoted from privates to lieutenants, four were honorably discharged after serving as privates, one was a teamster in the Q. M. Department throughout the war, and one, after serving five years in Co. B, 6th Cavalry, re-enlisted May 4, 1878, and was assigned to Battery B, 4th Artillery.

Now that the Reno court has agreed upon its conclusions and adjourned, the daily papers are indulging in some very useless guessing as to what its verdict is. The *Pioneer Press* reports "a gentleman whose judgment was assisted by a large knowledge of military affairs and practical experience in the handling of troops," as saying: "If I were going to guess I would say that the decision will contain these salient points: That Reno's retreat from the timber to the hill was not cowardly, but unwise; that, whether at his order or not, the command did make a reasonable effort to reach Custer; that, having acted, in the first place, upon an order embracing the promise of support and being hotly engaged by the enemy himself, it was not Reno's duty to go to the aid of Custer, supposing him to be advised as to the latter's whereabouts, except upon an official call for aid."

LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD B. GILL, U. S. Navy, was married last week at Boston, to Miss Sarah H. Frothingham, a daughter of the Hon. Richard Frothingham. The *Boston Herald* says: "There was a large gathering of friends, including some of the most prominent citizens of this city and elsewhere, together with Navy officers attached to the Navy-yard. The presents were many and of unique design. The couple left for New York, and will sail for Europe on the *Butavia* on Feb. 19.

DURING his stay at Atlanta, General Sherman was asked by a journalist of that city, who served in the war on the Confederate side with distinction, for a set of maps illustrating the military operations in and about Atlanta. The request was granted, and a letter has been received at the War Department acknowledging the gift, and closing with the comment, "I really did not know how badly we were whipped until I saw it illustrated. I realized the fact in 1864, but could not account for it."

PRESIDENT GREY is described as dressing very modestly, and a man of republican simplicity in all his ways. In summer time he may generally be seen sauntering about the Boulevards, clad in gray, and crowned with a Panama. Though a man of considerable landed property, as estates go in France, he has always kept his modest one-horse vehicle, with a coachman out of livery, at Versailles. In Paris he uses cabs and omnibuses; but it must be a very muddy day which compels him to ride at all. He delights in music, but his favorite pastime is to play billiards and to smoke cigars while making his carroms. He and his close friend, M. Paul de Cassagnac, are two of the best billiard players known, and constantly play together. The two do not discuss politics, but feel a mutual esteem for their respective powers with the balls. M. Grey is also a keen sportsman and an able agriculturist, and owns many vines, cattle and fields of maize. He smokes much, speaks forcibly and frankly, and never loses his temper, and "he is no feeler than an iron bar."

A LETTER to the *Boston Transcript* revives the story of Gen. Frank Barlow's experience at Gettysburg, where he was found by

Gen. Gordon, lying within the Confederate lines, shot through the body, apparently dying. Gen. Gordon dismounted from his horse, gave him a drink of water from his canteen, and inquired of Gen. Barlow his name and wishes. Gen. Barlow said, "I shall live probably but a short time. Please take from my breast pocket the packet of my wife's letters and read one of them to me," which was done. He then asked that the others be torn up, as he did not wish them to fall into other hands. This Gen. Gordon did, and then asked, "Can I do anything else for you, General?" "Yes," replied General Barlow, earnestly. "My wife is behind our Army; can you send a message through the lines?" "Certainly, I will," said Gordon, and he did. Then directing Gen. Barlow to be borne to the shade of a tree at the rear, he rode on with his command. The wife received the message and came harmlessly through both lines of battle and found her husband, who eventually recovered.

COL. TOM WORTHINGTON has a memorial before Congress, presented by Senator Thurman, Feb. 14th, on the subject of conflicting reports by Government officials in relation to his claim for payment of balance alleged to be due him for delivering water to troops, etc., at Camp Dennison, Ohio, during the late war.

THE Senate, Feb. 19, reconsidered the vote by which the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the consideration of resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland in favor of the passage of a law by Congress restoring Ex-Lieutenant Samuel Chase Barney to the retired list of the U. S. Navy, so as to have the subject recommitted to the Committee.

As to the settlement of the case of Capt. Blair, referred to elsewhere, the N. Y. *Times* says: "The settlement of the question of bigamy which is involved in the first specification is one which belongs to the civil courts. The second wife of the prisoner—formerly Mrs. Gordon Granger—was constant in her attentions to him until the second day's proceedings of the court-martial brought out such damaging testimony against him. Since then she has not visited Governor's Island, where he is confined. Her brother, however, has been a constant spectator every day of the trial. Mrs. Granger has retained Gen. McMahon and Col. Shepard to secure the annulment of her marriage with Capt. Blair, a proceeding to which it is assumed he will not offer the slightest objection."

THE Senate, Feb. 10, passed the bill to appoint Spruille Braden an ensign in the Navy.

THE bill for the relief of Francis O. Wyse has passed both Houses of Congress.

THE Senate, on the 15th of February, passed the joint resolution authorizing 1st Lieutenant Francis V. Greene to accept the decorations conferred upon him for bravery under fire at Plevna and during the passage of the Balkans, "but no title, rights, or privileges of any kind whatsoever shall be conferred upon said Lieut. Greene by said decorations."

THE Senate Military Committee, Feb. 11, reported adversely upon the bill to retire Col. W. H. French, 4th Artillery, with the rank and pay of a brigadier general, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

A BILL (S. 1804) has been introduced into the Senate to authorize the appointment of Geo. Foster Robinson an Army paymaster with the rank of major.

A BILL is before Congress (S. 1808) for the relief of the creditors and assigns of Norman Ward.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Whitthorne, Feb. 13, the Secretary of the Navy called attention to the injustice of requiring the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Mr. John W. Hogg, to do the duty of an assistant Secretary upon the compensation allowed a chief clerk, \$2,500. Mr. Thompson said: "Some of the Departments have two and three assistant secretaries; this Department has none. The chief clerk should therefore have at least \$3,000, while there is no assistant secretary and while he is performing such duties, and I earnestly recommend that the bill be amended so as to give him that pay from the 10th of February, 1878." Mr. Whitthorne offered an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill to accomplish this, but it was thrown out on a point of order.

A DESPATCH, dated Bismarck, Feb. 19, says, "Col. Rice, the bayonet inventor, of Fort Keogh; Lieut. Sibley, and Morris Cahn, of Evansville, Ind., who arrived in Bismarck to-day, were waylaid by 'road agents' on the Yellowstone and robbed. The officers lost \$300 and Cann \$2,500. The robbed men were in an ambulance with an orderly and driver. As they descended into a sharp cut ravine four men with black masks and cocked rifles appeared and commanded a halt. 'The travellers cried out, 'Road agents!' The road agents ordered them to 'Throw up your hands.' Lieut. Sibley undertook to raise his rifle, but was stopped by an allusion to the top of his head going off if he did. The victims crawled out and stood up in a row, with a Winchester rifle pointed suggestively at them. When their pockets were emptied they were confined under an embankment, with one of the robbers on guard. An escort of five men, who were strolling behind, now came up, and were accorded a similar reception. One soldier had only 7 cents, and the robbers took the money. When the work was all done the soldiers were ordered to stack arms and go. After the robbers had seen the party away they disappeared. A sergeant was sent to Keogh, and a detachment was detailed to hunt the highwaymen. One of them, William Dixon, was captured."

THE bills for the relief of Somerville Nicholson, Commander Horace E. Mullan, U. S. N., and Samuel Chase Barney, have been reported upon adversely by the Naval Committee of the Senate.

THE daily papers report the elopement of Lieut. Arthur H. Fletcher, U. S. Navy, with Miss Bailey, an attractive young lady of 18, residing in Baltimore, Mr. Fletcher being described as "a mild tempered, bald-headed little man, apparently about 40 years of age, the last person in the world who would have been suspected of engaging in such an adventure." His wife is a very pretty woman, much younger than he, and they seemed to live happily together. They have two children. When Mrs. Fletcher became aware of her husband's act she left for Washington, where her father is a well-known dentist. Lieutenant Fletcher is the son of a physician of the same city. He is an Englishman by birth, and entered the service Nov. 29, 1861, from Ohio. In September, 1877, he was sentenced by Court-martial to suspension for two years for drunkenness and failure to obey his orders to join the *Huron*, of whose loss he professed to have had a presentiment. He had served a previous sentence for similar offences.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Adams arrived at Panama Feb. 15.

THE Juniata, at League Island, may be ready at any time from six to twelve months hence.

THE Kearsarge, at Portsmouth, will be ready in March, and will probably be the first vessel put in commission of those now under repairs.

THE Wachusett, at Boston, will be ready for service about middle of April. Her steam department is about completed, but there are several weeks' work in the construction department.

THE Tennessee, at New York, cannot be completed under five or six months. The *Shenandoah*, at the same yard, is about ready in the department of construction, but has about two months' work in steam engineering.

THE Alaska, Capt. Geo. Brown, commanding, was at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, Jan. 25, en route to San Francisco. She expects to reach the latter place between middle of March and first of April, and then proceed to the Sandwich Islands. All are well on board.

Of the officers of the *Pensacola*, which sailed from Panama for Talcahuano, Chili, Jan. 25th, the *Star and Herald* says: "The officers of the *Pensacola*, during their brief stay in Panama, have won golden opinions from the residents of the Isthmus; and their return at an early date will be a matter of pleasant anticipation."

ONE of the dailies of Nice, France, speaking of Admiral LeRoy's departure, says: "Hardly had the Admiral disembarked when a triple salvo of cheers went up from the crew of the *Trenton*. The Admiral was moved to tears by these marks of respect and affection. The entire population of Villefranche with regret accompanied to his carriage this gentleman, who, during nearly two years, had been their their assiduous host."

WE are requested to state that it was a member of the third class, the class of '81 and not that of '80, to which the cadet belonged who was referred to in an extract from the *New York World*, copied in the *JOURNAL* of Feb. 18, as having been requested to resign.

THE Nipsic, at Washington, is well towards completion, and may be ready about April 1. There is much uncertainty always as to the exact time of putting vessels in commission, as with the limited number of men now allowed by law, it is difficult to find complements for them. Then, again, bad weather and exhaustion of appropriations come in to cause delay.

MR. SARGENT, Chairman Naval Committee of the Senate, reported adversely, on the 12th February, in the following cases: For the establishment of a naval station and depot at Port Royal, S. C.; for the relief of Captain Somerville Nicholson; petition of S. A. McCarty, for restoration to the Navy; to correct the record of Commander Horace E. Mullan; restoration of S. Chase Barney to the retired list.

UNDER the Joint Resolution, approved Feb. 5, for the relief of B. B. Taylor and others, the following are probably the officers that will have the right to appear before the Board to be organized: Commo. Geo. H. Cooper; Captains R. L. Law, Milton Haxtun, R. F. R. Lewis, Henry Wilson, J. S. Skerrett and F. H. Baker; Commanders E. Thompson, O. F. Stanton, B. B. Taylor, Henry Erben and E. P. McCrea. The majority of the officers whose cases were examined by the Rowan Board, under Joint Resolution of July 1, 1870, have been restored to their original positions.

B. F. STEVENS, U. S. Despatch Agent at London, cabled to the Secretary of the Navy, Feb. 19, that he had received a telegram from Captain Badger, dated at Lisbon the day previous, saying the *Constitution* had encountered terrific gales, and twisted off her rudder head, and had sustained other slight damage and had gone into Lisbon for repairs.

THE political disabilities of the following persons, formerly of the U. S. Navy, have been removed by special acts of Congress: R. L. Page, comdr.; F. E. Shepperd, lieutenant; Jao. D. Simms, 1st lieutenant; M. C.; W. B. Sinclair, surgeon; C. A. M. Spottswood, lieutenant; Henry G. Thomas, carpenter; C. H. Williamson, P. A. surgeon; W. E. Wysham, P. A. surgeon; D. M. W. Nash, carpenter; C. H. Kennedy, lieutenant.

LIEUT. COMDR. R. D. HITCHCOCK, commanding the *Supply*, reports by mail from Madeira, Jan. 27, the arrival there of that vessel that day, having left Havre Jan. 2. The passage was extremely stormy, and from the 10th to 23d Jan. in the Bay of Biscay the ship made no progress. On the night of Jan. 12, at about 9 P. M., she collided with the English bark *Diadem*, from Swansea, loaded with coal and bound for the Cape of Good Hope. She struck the *Diadem* just abreast of her foremast, cutting her to the

water's edge. The *Supply* had her jibboom at the cop carried away, the fore royal mast and starboard fore topsail yard arm. Directly after the collision the crew of the *Diadem* deserted the ship and took refuge on the *Supply*, and made no effort to clear the vessel. An officer and working party were sent on board, who braced her yards around and braced her clear. This party were brought off in the *Supply's* whaleboat. The *Supply* laid to in the vicinity 24 hours, but saw no signs of the wreck. The *Diadem* had a crew of 10 men; was valued according to the captain's statement at about £4,000 when new in 1873—owned by Gilbert Tulloch of Swansea—loaded with 490 tons of Cardiff coal; tonnage 286. The collision occurred in about Lat. 46.12 N., Long. 11.17 W. The *Supply* expected to leave Madeira Jan. 30 for New York.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear Adm. E. T. Nichols, commanding U. S. force in South Atlantic station, dated at Montevideo, Dec. 31. The Court martial for the trial of Pay Inspector G. L. Davis, which had convened Dec. 11, was dissolved Dec. 24, and the proceedings forwarded to the Department. The officers left Jan. 1, for Rio de Janeiro, on way to the United States. (Note.—It appears that the New York steamer declined to delay her departure from Rio one day, as requested, so that the members of the court and other officers could take passage in her, on account of which they had to go by way of Europe. Most of them have arrived in the United States.) The *Essex* arrived at Montevideo on Dec. 22, from Tristan d'Acunha, having completed the duty assigned to it, in relation to relieving the crew of the wrecked ship *Mabel Clark*. The midshipmen on the *Essex*, ordered home for final examination, left Montevideo Jan. 1. Cadet Midshipmen J. H. Oliver, T. M. Brumby and W. S. Benson, had been detached from the *Hartford* and ordered to the *Essex*. Health of squadron continues excellent.

THE Essex left Rio Sept. 21, arrived at Tristan d'Acunha Oct. 10. The passage was exceedingly rough and boisterous. The captain and several of the crew of the *Mabel Clark* had availed themselves of passing vessels and left the island. Two of the crew remained and would not leave. Marcus Johnson, one of these, desired Commander Schley to unite him in marriage to the granddaughter of the Governor of the island. The service of the Episcopal Church was read and the marriage performed. Six of the crew perished in the wreck. The *Essex* remained off the island about eight hours, and sailed for Cape Horn, reaching there Oct. 20. She left there Nov. 2 and arrived at Montevideo on the day above stated. She touched at St. Helena Nov. 16, gave the crew liberty, obtained fresh supplies, etc. She ran over to the Hotspur Bank to look for dangerous shoal reported some time ago. Several lines of sounding were made East and West, without discovering any shoal. The soundings were commenced some four miles north of danger and continued until she was off the bank. The day was very favorable. Had there been any shoal of 17 feet about the locality reported, there must have been breakers, as there was a fresh breeze from the N. E. with a tolerably rough sea running. Immediately over the reported position, Commander Schley got a cast with deep sea machine in 572 fathoms. Carrying his longitude from St. Helena he found the southwestern edge of the shoal a little further to the westward than located by Commander Rodgers of the *Adams*, though only a few miles. The last [least] depth found was 26 fathoms, but there was quite a difference in the color of the water on and off the bank. On the bank it was much lighter and the difference was so noticeable that it could be told the moment the ship passed off or on the bank. The bank is of coral formation and the conditions were so favorable on the day of examination, that Comdr. Schley is fully convinced if any shoal existed thereabouts with as little water as 17 feet on it, the discoloration must have been very marked. The depth discovered west of the bank and near the S. W. edge over the location of the shoal are remarkable—in the first instance nearly 1,600 fathoms, in the second nearly 600. A chart is sent to the Department. All enjoyed excellent health on the cruise.

COMMODORE R. W. SHUFELDT reports the arrival of the *Ticonderoga* at Sierra Leone, Jan. 15. After leaving Porto Grande, finding he had a day to spare, he touched at Porto Praya, St. Iago, to express to the Governor General the appreciation of the Navy of his restoration of the Naval Cemetery at Porto Grande. A later despatch from him, dated Jan. 19, reports that the commissioners on the part of Great Britain, on the Liberian boundary question, had not arrived, but information from them, or the commissioners themselves, would probably arrive in the next mail steamer, due in a few days. The Liberian commissioner had reached Sierra Leone. Commo. Shufeldt anticipates being longer on this duty than was expected, and it was not unlikely that the commission after meeting would adjourn to some adjacent point on the sea-coast. Commo. Shufeldt was cordially received by the Governor General and the Colonial authorities. His Excellency has been received on board the *Ticonderoga* with the honors due his position. The Liberian commissioners had been invited on board the *Ticonderoga*, and were officially received and saluted on leaving the ship. The vessel is in excellent condition for further service, and the health of officers and crew remains good.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

FEB. 12.—Commander Charles L. Huntington, to command the *Alert*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 3d March.
FEB. 14.—Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman, to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., on the 25th February.
Master W. A. Marshall, to temporary duty on board the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.
Assistant Surgeon Alva A. Austin, to the Naval Hospital, New York, for instruction preliminary to promotion.
Passed Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, to the receiving ship *Passaic*, at Washington.
FEB. 17.—Passed Assistant Paymaster S. R. Colbourn, to the *Marion*.
FEB. 18.—Passed Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry, as naval storekeeper at Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of 5th March from San Francisco.
FEB. 19.—Cadet Engineer Ira N. Hollis, to the *Quinnebaug*, European Station, per steamer *Indiana*, from Philadelphia, on the 27th February.
FEB. 20.—Boatswain F. Butland, to the store ship *Onward*.

DETACHED.

FEB. 15.—Master Gustavus C. Hanns, from the *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.
FEB. 14.—Ensign Fredk. H. Tyler, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, and ordered to the *Marion*.
Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, at Washington, and ordered to settle accounts.
FEB. 17.—Captain Henry Wilson, from special duty on the South Atlantic Station, and placed on waiting orders.
Paymaster M. B. Cushing, from the *Marion*, and placed on waiting orders.
FEB. 18.—Lieutenant Daniel Delehanty, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
Midshipman Richard Henderson has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Essex*, South Atlantic Station, on the 31st December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, from duty as naval storekeeper, at Yokohama, Japan, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
FEB. 19.—Commodore Wm. G. Temple has reported his return home from special duty on the South Atlantic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.
Midshipman Wm. G. Hannum has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Essex*, South Atlantic Station, on the 31st December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
FEB. 20.—Midshipman T. D. Griffin, from the *Essex*, and placed on waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from October 22, 1878.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Master John S. Abbott, attached to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for three weeks.
 To Cadet Engineer G. H. T. Babbitt, for one month from February 15.

COMMISSIONED.

Captain Thomas S. Phelps to be a Commodore in the Navy from January 13, 1879.
Commander Joseph Fyffe to be a Captain in the Navy from January 13, 1879.
Lieutenant-Commander Horace E. Mullan to be a Commander in the Navy from February 8, 1879, to take rank next after Commander Fredk. Rodgers.
Lieutenant Geo. A. Coerver to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from July 12, 1878.
Ensign Clinton H. Lyeth to be a Master in the Navy from February 2, 1878.
Ensign Frank S. Hotchkiss to be a Master in the Navy from June 6, 1878.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending February 19, 1879:
Charles Jackson, coal heaver, February 9, U. S. S. *Rio Bravo*, at Brownsville, Texas.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

"SEA FOAMS," OR "NAVAL YARNS."—NO. XIV.

"I AM THE RESURRECTION!"

COMMODORE SWAB had kicked the bucket, he had anchored his soul of Bowline Green, the sailor's paradise. He was entitled to military honors—these his successor determined should be unsurpassed. Commodore Clewline, the lessee of the Navy-yard, like his predecessor, Swab, was full of the vanity of his rank, though he was merely commodore by courtesy, as the title was nominal, and conferred, pro tempore, on a captain when in command of a squadron or station. But, as Major Downing once advised Kossuth: "Once a governor always a governor;" the navy insisted upon: "Once a commodore always a commodore."

It was announced in the papers, and in an official circular from the Department, that another distinguished officer had departed this life. All officers who had served in skirmishes are distinguished.

Death had done its worst; the flags were at half-mast; orders had been issued for a full dress funeral, which was to take place on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. Chaplain Bunting had been notified to be prepared to officiate, also to deliver the address.

The orders had scarcely been promulgated, when the orderly handed the commodore a neatly folded, sweet scented note—an invitation to dine with one of the good liver of the city.

The commodore was a gourmand, one who never declined to partake of choice wines and palatable viands. How was he to act? The dinner was to take place on the funeral day, at the unusual, but then fashionable hour, one o'clock—a custom of by-gones, save in the villages and towns where a few of our worthy ancestors do vegetate.

"Orderly!" ordered the commodore, "say to the executive that Commodore Swab's funeral must take place at 10 o'clock; to inform the officers of the change of hour."

Through neglect or forgetfulness, on the part of the officer detailed to announce the change of time, the chaplain was not notified.

Wednesday came, with it, at the appointed hour, the officers, sailors, and marines, representing the different branches of the service—they were in line awaiting the appearance of the Commander-in-chief.

From the frame building on the hill, the commandant's residence, was seen to issue a sword, a belt circling the rotund commodore, whose coiffure was a whale boat keel up, called a cocked hat.

The commodore acknowledged the salute of the

officers and men by a mere raise of his hand to the bow or beak of his hat, glanced around and asked:

"Where is the chaplain?"

The chaplain was not present, nor was his residence known.

Clewline looked at his watch; he was behind time. It was either wait for the chaplain, or lose a good dinner.

"Mr. Brown," said the commodore to his secretary, "you have frequently, when at sea, read the burial service to my entire satisfaction; please do so on this occasion. Mrs. Clewline will supply the prayer book, the orderly will help to rig you in the chaplain's gown."

The gown was brought from the chapel, but Mrs. Clewline was not the fortunate possessor of the prayer book. However, the article was procured elsewhere, and the procession started for the cemetery, situated near the present site of the Naval Hospital.

The solemn music attracted the attention of the people residing on the way side to the grave yard; among them Chaplain Buntline, who, fearing he had mistaken the hour of the ceremony and the result of a breach of discipline, hurriedly robed himself in his ministerial toga, seized his book, and rushed forth to officiate.

He reached the grave as Brown, with eyes cast up to Heaven, pronounced:

"I am the resurrection!"

"You are not the resurrection," hissed the angry chaplain, as he snatched the book from Brown's hand, "I am the resurrection, sir!"

The chaplain concluded the service, scanned the meek secretary's rig, and anseringly ejaculated:

"You're a wolf in sheep's clothing."

"Chaplain," replied the submissive secretary, "I was the resurrection by order of Commodore Clewline; I refer you to him for further information."

The commodore scowled; the chaplain retreated to the rear.

Brown was one of the secretaries devoted to their commanding officers; they accompanied them to every station. Their lips were sealed; they could not be pumped. Most of them were gentlemen of birth and means, who had selected a roving life in preference to an idle one at home. One of them, of the N. Y. old stock, a stout old gentleman, is daily seen about the parks, particularly those formerly surrounded by the residence of the old solid men of the city. He is frequently about the Battery, especially so when men-of-war are anchored off it. If the exercises are to his satisfaction, he smiles; if not, he growls: "Too much steam, Blue Book, contractors, temperance sharks, and the like, the service is going to h—l." Then he continues his walk, meditating over the old days: "grog," "cat-o'-nine-tails," "discipline," and "respect to rank."

BOB STAY.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NAVY.

In a paper read before the Washington Branch of the United States Naval Institute, on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 12, Rear Admiral Danl. Ammen gave it as his opinion that compound engines are not proper for vessels of war, and that it is not possible to convert vessels built for the merchant service into vessels of war that would be able to meet vessels of the same tonnage built for vessels of war. Wooden propellers having long shafts he does not think well of because of their want of rigidity of frame—a defect that constructors have not yet overcome. This want of rigidity made bad lineage for the engine, which caused friction, heating, consequent expansion and breakdowns.

An unarmored iron vessel, the Admiral says, is useless as a vessel of war. Vessels having iron frames, and known as "sheathed" and as "composite," are those, he thinks, which should take the place of wooden vessels of war. They would be found as expensive in construction as wooden vessels, at least those first built, but when rebuilt the cost would be comparatively small and the hull as good as new, which is not the case with wooden vessels rebuilt, the cost of the repairs being often as great as a new hull, and the vessel then soon passing into the long list of disabled vessels.

"Sheathed" and "composite" vessels, the Admiral assumes, should be our schools of instruction, and police the seas in time of peace and should destroy an enemy's commerce in time of war. Marine rams would be able, he contended, to destroy armor-plated gun-bearing ships, but we could not hope to rely upon supposititious and untried elements of naval strength, and, therefore, in peace, should devise and try them so as to make naval warfare economic, but that nothing could be considered economic that was not effective.

In this interesting paper Admiral Ammen also called attention to some of the services rendered by the Navy in time of peace. Besides policing the high seas and giving to our merchants and citizens abroad moral and sometimes material support in the countries whose governments are not stable, our Navy has opened to us Japan with its thirty-five millions of intelligent and energetic people; it has done much to bring Paraguay into commercial relations with the world; it has explored the Amazon from its head waters to the sea, so that that magnificent river is now navigable its entire length, and only last year one of our vessels of war made an excellent survey of the River Madeira, one of its principal branches, which would soon bring us into commercial relations with an extensive and rich region.

Within the past eight years the Navy has, too, completed surveys wherever required of the watersheds of intertropical America, leaving nothing in doubt as to the solution of the interoceanic canal question. It has furnished inspectors of lighthouses and officers for the hydrographic duties of the coast survey, both of which

are of great value to us and to foreign flags visiting our coasts.

The exercise of such functions as these are so constant and important in times of peace that they may be regarded as indispensable to any great commercial nation, and the performance of them serves as a school of instruction in times of peace, without which in times of war the loss to a nation would be incalculably greater than all the cost incurred in maintaining such an establishment. The importance of being able to instruct a large number of officers taken from the merchant service is dwelt upon, in Admiral Ammen's paper, and also in this connection the latent force that a nation possesses in having a large retired list of competent officers. The provisions made by Great Britain to place comparatively young men in responsible positions and to retire a large number of officers to effect this were stated and the benefits derivable from this action.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.—The bill authorizes the Secretary "to use any and all balances which may be due or become due, to pay of the Navy from other bureaus of the department for that purpose." It provides \$1,200 to pay for clothing destroyed to prevent the spread of disease, and \$500 for gratuities and medals of honor. It provides that "from and after the 1st day of April, 1879, the value of issue of small stores shall be credited to a fund to be designated as the 'small stores fund,' in the same manner as the value of the issues of clothing is now credited to the 'clothing fund;' the resources of the fund to be used hereafter in the purchase of supplies of small stores for issue." Under the appropriation for construction and repair and steam engineering it is "provided that no portion of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used in the payment of any other than the expenditures legally to be incurred under this appropriation." The bill further provides that "there shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors, to attend the annual examination of the Academy: Seven persons shall be appointed by the President, and two Senators and three members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as Visitors by the Vice-President or President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, at the session of Congress next preceding such examination. Each member of said board shall receive not exceeding eight cents per mile travelled by the most direct route from his residence to Annapolis, and eight cents per mile for each mile from said place to his residence on returning." These are the only matters of general legislation in the bill. The appropriations amount to \$14,029,968.25, and are as follows:

Pay of the Active List	\$3,321,875.00
Pay of the Retired List	645,400.00
Pay of the Marine Corps	648,397.00
Pay of the 7,500 Men	2,300,000.00
Contingent Pay	475,000.00
Contingent Expenses	50,000.00
Postage Stamps on Foreign Matter	5,000.00
Bureau of Navigation	207,317.25
Bureau of Ordnance	194,836.25
Equipment and Recruiting	868,251.75
Yards and Docks	558,715.25
Medicine and Surgery	180,000.00
Provisions and Clothing	1,171,394.25
Construction and Repair	1,540,108.75
Steam Engineering	824,038.00
Naval Academy	186,494.45
Marine Corps (in addition to pay)	305,194.00

WEEKS' TORPEDOES.—In a speech in the House of Representatives, Feb. 17, on the bill (H. R. No. 3122) to compensate Asa Weeks for his labor and expenses in perfecting torpedoes, torpedo machinery, and the art of torpedo warfare for the sole and exclusive benefit of the United States, and for other purposes, Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, said: The first important idea incorporated into his inventions is this: that a torpedo need not be carried under water or sent under water in order that it may at the moment of attack explode under water. In other words, that it may move on the surface, meeting the smallest resistance, and yet at the moment of discharge drop to to any desired depth and then explode. He has, guided by this principle, devised various machines, which are now in the possession of Admiral Porter, by which any vessels, either merchant ships or ships of war, could defend themselves when chased and threatened with capture by simply launching them upon the water. They are cheap, portable, safe in handling and transportation, occupy small space, are of light weight and of trifling cost. The moment they should be struck by an enemy the torpedo would drop to the predetermined depth under water and there instantly and with absolute certainty explode. He has also made models for improvements in what is commonly known as the spar torpedo, which is used from the decks of vessels, and in boats for their use. The boat designed by him might be riddled with shot and would still float. It would have to be utterly torn into fragments before it would wholly sink. To this class of torpedo boats he has applied the same principle of carrying his torpedo above water and only dropping it at the moment of exploding it. During the last two years he has been seeking to accomplish by simple and inexpensive methods that which Europe is spending millions to accomplish, and to provide the machinery by which this most dreaded engine of destruction may be used offensively and sent with accuracy and speed long distances and exploded on contact beneath the vessel struck by it. The result of his efforts is a cheap, simple, and effective instrument which is called a locomotive torpedo. I do not propose here to give a particular description of it; for, thus far, it has been kept secret, except from the Admiral and certain friendly officers, the Secretary of the Navy and

the committees of Congress. The honorable Secretary of the Navy has witnessed some experiments made with it on a small scale, and referred to it as worthy of trial and perfection in his last annual report. This machine is thought to be capable of carrying a torpedo upon the surface of the water at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and even more; and it can be directed with accuracy, and when once started on its course it will keep in it, and will reach a long distance, and upon striking the object aimed at it will drop its torpedo to the depth predetermined, and there inevitably explode it. Whatever its value may upon fair trial prove to be, I think all will agree that it is worth the expense of such trial.

THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.—The following is the text of the bill to abolish the Volunteer Navy, as it became a law:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board of five line officers of the Navy, none of whom shall be below the grade of captain, whose duty it shall be to make an examination of the line officers now composing the Volunteer Navy of the United States, which examination shall be such as is required in the examination of officers for promotion; and, further, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board of five medical officers of the Navy, none of whom shall be below the grade of lieutenant-commander, whose duty it shall be to make an examination of the eighteen acting and three acting passed assistant surgeons now in the Service, should they desire to present themselves, which examination shall be such as is required in the examination of medical officers for admission as assistant surgeons; and in all cases where said board shall find that such officers are professionally, morally, and physically qualified to perform the duties of their position, and shall so report to the Secretary of the Navy, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint such officers assistant surgeons in the Regular Navy of the United States. And in the cases of officers who may not be found to be either professionally, morally, or physically qualified to discharge the duties of their position, then said officers shall be mustered out of the service of the Government, within six months from the passage of this act, with one year's pay: *Provided*, That in the event of physical disqualification which occurred in the line of duty, such officer may, upon the recommendation of a retiring board, be placed upon the retired list, with the pay of officers of like designation in the Regular Navy.*

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Navy shall not appoint acting assistant surgeons for temporary service, as authorized by section 1411, Revised Statutes, except in case of war.

The latest English writer on China, Archdeacon Gray, gives an account of the Navy of China which presents us, probably, with an exact picture of what it was for ages, and what great part of it still continues to be. The art of shipbuilding had a long antiquity in China. The ocean-going war junks were often of great size, and being exceedingly handy, not bad sailors, and divided into water-tight compartments, were probably not at all inferior to the barques which carried Vasco de Gama or Magellan on their adventurous voyages. But whilst Europe had been advancing to the Alexandria, or at least to the Duke of Wellington, the Chinese shipbuilders' craft had remained stationary. The ships had high bulwarks and pentagonal port holes. Guns were mounted solely on the upper deck, frequently on immovable carriages, and the crews had but the slenderest knowledge of gunnery. "The ocean war junks do not," says the Archdeacon, "form the bulk of the Imperial Navy." There are large numbers of light draught gun boats for lake and river service. Many of these are similar to the galleys of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the Mediterranean, and can be propelled by oars at a great speed. As a specimen of a provincial naval force he gives us a description of that of the province Kwang-tung. There are 161 vessels always in commission. These are divided into three classes—viz., the first of 10 junks, the second of 115, and the third of 36. The cost of each of the first division is about £1,300, of each of the second about £1,100, and of each of third about £800. They are classed for nine years only, and are not allowed to go into dock until they have been three years in commission. At the end of that time the provincial authorities are empowered by the Board at Peking to expend a certain fixed sum, according to the class to which she belongs, on each vessel for repairs. After a second three years' commission, they are again docked for repairs, the amount of money allowed for the purpose being definitely fixed, as in the previous case. After a third commission they are considered as no longer fit for service. Before any vessel can go into dock for repairs the mandarin under whose orders she is placed applies by letter to the Governor General or Governor of the province for authority to lay her up, certifying that she has completed her three years' commission and is in need of repair. The Governor General, or Governor, in reply gives the permission asked for, and the expense is defrayed by the Salt Commissioner. An annual allowance is made to each vessel for wear and tear of sails, ropes, etc. The Chinese evince no small aptitude as seamen, and Captain Bridge says he has more than once seen a squadron of war junks, sailing in company, manœuvred in a very creditable manner, whilst the appearance of each particular vessel left little to be desired.

A NEW era in the history of naval construction is marked by the *Conqueror*, the building of which has been commenced at Chatham Yard, England. In point of mere size and armament, the new vessel will not be as powerful as the *Thunderer*—her tonnage will not be much more than half, and she will carry only two 88-ton guns, instead of four. Her chief peculiarity lies in her defensive capabilities. She is to be costed entirely with steel, a material which will resist all the projectiles at present in use, though recent trials at Shoeburyness have shown that the new Whitworth steel shot would be able to penetrate the sides even of this latest addition to the British navy, and that not once but repeatedly, and without injury to the projectile.

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MAJOR BATES, of the Army Pay Department, who
is just now the victim of much harsh criticism, may
console himself by quoting to his critics the scripture;
"Think ye that those upon whom the tower of
Siloam fell are sinners above all that dwell in Jerusa-
lem?" We presume no one imagines that Major
Bates is the only officer who has indulged himself in
criticism upon his brother officers in conversations
with or letters to Congressmen. It would be of great
advantage to the Service if we could have a thorough
system of inspections and reports which would include
the highest as well as the lowest, but we fail to see
what good is accomplished by ex parte criticisms by
one officer or one corps of another officer or corps.
As such criticisms are returned in kind the only result
is to give Congressmen the impression that Army
officers are a bad lot altogether, and the fewer we have
of them the better. It would, we are entirely satisfied,
greatly strengthen the Army if officers would wholly re-
frain from furnishing Congressmen by their criticisms
with ammunition for an assault upon the Service as a
whole. Let them argue as earnestly and convincingly
as they will, to show their own importance, or the im-
portance of their special corps or arm of the Service,
but let them at the same time refrain from the attempt
to injure others in the vain hope of building up them-
selves. The Army should present as united a front as
possible to their common enemy, for one-half of the
strength of the assault upon them is derived from the
division in their own ranks. If the experience of Maj.
Bates teaches others this lesson he may console him-
self by thinking that he has not suffered in vain.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.

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THE ARMY BILL.

ANOTHER batch of proposed amendments to the
Army Appropriation bill has appeared since
our last record. Senator PLUMÉ is designed to pay
fifty per cent. of the amounts found to be due to
railroad companies, for services rendered to the Gov-
ernment in transportation, and also to regulate the
manner of bringing suits by such railroad companies.
Senator COCKRELL provides that whenever pro-
posals are invited and accepted by the quartermaster
or commissary at any point for Army supplies, the
supplies are to be inspected and delivered to the
quartermaster or commissary nearest the place of the
successful bidder. Senator ANTHONY's gives to the
Pay Department 35 majors instead of 25, and makes
the reductions in this particular Department only by
casualty and by suspension of appointments and pro-
motions. He also provides that "no transfers shall
be made from the Pay Department except to the re-
tired and reserved lists;" he excepts the Pay De-
partment, like the Medical, from the appointments
by competition, provided for in section 39 of the
bill; he adds service "as a cadet or otherwise" to
the service computation for pay; he makes the retir-
ing rank for wounds the highest "at the time the
disability occurred" instead of "before retirement;"
finally, he makes appointments to the grade of pay-
masters (section 50) "from persons who have served
as additional paymaster and have not passed the age
of 45 years," read "from captains of the Army or
from persons who," etc.

Senator THURMAN's amendment, drawn by General
ORD, and based on the practice of the German Army,
is that, upon General Courts martial for the trial of
privates and non-commissioned officers, there shall
be a private or non-commissioned officer of equal
rank with the person to be tried.

Senator WALLACE proposes a revolutionary
amendment—that hereafter no candidate shall be
appointed to the Military Academy except from
the Army; boards of officers are to choose candidates
for cadetships from the Army, on the recommenda-
tion of company and regimental commanders, but
they are not to be over 21 years old, and are to have
the educational qualifications now required for ad-
mission. It is safe to say that this will not become
a law. Indeed the overloaded Appropriation bill
has already been stripped of all its amendments with
the single exception of the one in which the Army
are not interested, that of Mr. BUTLER allowing rail-
road telegraphs to be opened to public use. The
Senate Committee appropriations reported it in this
shape on Thursday, striking out all the bill which
does not refer to the appropriations, including all the
reorganization sections and the plans for reducing
the number of officers. It will probably pass the
Senate in this shape.

ALARM IN ALASKA.

ALASKA sends this week news that is anything
but creditable to the country. The Indians around
Sitka, it is said, have "threatened to annihilate the
whites," and the latter have armed themselves, and
are awaiting the attack. Three families came down
on the steamer that brought the news, and store-
keepers are preparing to get away by the next
steamer. The Collector has telegraphed to Secretary
SHERMAN, and Father METROPOLSKY and his pa-
rishioners have joined the American citizens in ask-
ing a British war ship to come to their aid; a
Victoria despatch says that H. B. M. S. Osprey took
coal and ammunition aboard for departure on the
night of the 17th, in response to this call.

We have little doubt that this panic is grossly
exaggerated. The very situation of the little colony,
a handful of whites surrounded by a host of reds,
must make them timid. In addition, their own
greediness in plying the Indians with a vile, crazy-
ing liquor, distilled from molasses, for the sake of
profit, must make some of them conscience smitten.
Besides, the settlers are accused of great anxiety to
get back at least one company of troops; for it was
the golden age of Sitka when the storekeepers had
there the two companies, under Gen. DAVIS. Once
more we find that the two murderers of BROWN, the
settler, who was hacked to pieces, while asleep in his
cabin, and thrown into the sea, have been surren-
dered to the Collector, and are on the way to Port-
land, Oregon, for trial—which shows anything but
hostility among the other Indians, who were strong
enough to refuse to surrender them. Secretary
SHERMAN evidently does not believe the stories.

Still, with all allowances, it is rather pitiable to
find a British steamer proceeding to the relief of an
American post. The little garrison once placed
there was withdrawn because the reduction of the
Army did not leave a single spare company for the
purpose. Alaska may or may not be a profitable
domain; but it is ours, and is inhabited. It would
be likely to be visited and settled much more, with
military protection. The sense of security invites
enterprise and commerce, and these in time produce
revenues. Under our system of Army reduction,
there is not a spare company for these regions—
neither for Sitka nor Kodiak. How different our
policy from that of Great Britain, whose redcoats
dot the world over, wherever she has domains that
demand a garrison.

"THE Indian Problem" is discussed with much
ability by General N. A. Miles, Colonel 5th Infantry,
in an article which appears in the *North American
Review* for March, following a symposium in the same
number on "Negro Suffrage," by Senators Blaine and
Lamar, Gov. Wade Hampton, Representatives Jas. A.
Garfield and Alexander H. Stephens, and Messrs.
Wendell Phillips, Montgomery Blair, and Thomas A.
Hendricks. Gen. Miles reviews the history of our
dealings with the Indians, by which they have, during
four hundred years of constant warfare, been trans-
formed from tillers of the soil, as they were to a con-
siderable extent in the early days, into a handful of
nomads, roaming over the vast plains of the West, and
subsisting upon wild fruits and the flesh of animals.
The supposition that we are near the end of our Indian
troubles is, it is argued, an erroneous one. Without
any legitimate government, and in a section of country
where the lawless are under very little restraint, it is
useless to suppose that thousands of wild savages, tho-
roughly armed and mounted, can be controlled by
moral suasion, and to attempt to control them, as has
been proposed, by a police composed entirely of In-
dians would be a dangerous experiment. The advan-
tage of placing the Indians under some government
strong enough to control them, and just enough to com-
mand their respect is, General Miles thinks, "too ap-
parent to admit of argument." What these advantages
are he shows briefly, and his conclusions are that the
wild and nomadic tribes should be turned over to the
War Department, the others being left as they are, the
President having power to make transfers as the char-
acter of the tribes may change; that the attempt to force
the strong, hardy, mountain Indians from the extreme
North to the warmer malarial districts of the South,
should be abandoned; and every effort should be made
to locate the Indians by families, the Indian ponies,
useful only for the war or chase, to be sold, and the
proceeds converted into domestic stock, and a large
proportion of the annual Indian appropriations ex-
pended in the same way. From a pastoral people the

Indians should, in short, be induced to become agriculturists. The buildings and large reservations at unoccupied military posts should be utilized for educational and industrial purposes, and as many Indian youths as possible, especially the sons of chiefs, gathered there, away from the degrading influence of camp life, and taught the English language, habits of industry, the benefits of civilization, and the power of the white race. As Chief Joseph and Sitting Bull agree in saying, the want of law to settle controversies between Indians, and between Indians and white men, is the great source of disorder. Courts of competent jurisdiction should be established and, as in Canada, where disturbances occur the guilty should suffer, and not whole tribes, including innocent women and children. The existence of such courts is one secret of Canadian success in dealing with the Indians; another is that their system is permanent, decided, and just, while ours is fitful, vacillating, and cruel. The Canadians allow the Indians to live as Indians, and do not attempt to force upon the natives the customs which to them are distasteful. In conclusion Gen. Miles says:

A continuation of the system which has prevailed for the past twenty years will, it is believed, simply perpetuate a condition of affairs the result of which is a chronic state of insecurity and hostilities. The question may as well be met and decided. A race of savages cannot by any human ingenuity be civilized and Christianized within a few years of time, neither will 250,000 people with their descendants be destroyed in the next fifty years. The white man and the Indian should be taught to live side by side, each respecting the rights of the other, and both living under the same laws, enforced with ample authority and exact justice. Such a government would be most gratifying and beneficial to the Indians, while those men who have invested their capital, and with wonderful enterprise are developing the unparalleled and inexhaustible wealth that for years has lain dormant in the Western mountains, those people who have left the overcrowded centres of the East, and whose humble homes are now dotting the plains and valleys of the far West, as well as those men who are annually called upon to endure greater exposure and suffering than is required by the troops of any other nation on the globe, would hail with great satisfaction any system that would secure a substantial and lasting peace.

GEN. BURNSIDE, last April, brought into the Senate a bill for the cultivation of moral and social science in the public schools of the District of Columbia. When it was reached on the calendar, the other day, it seemed to provoke amusement both on the floor and in the galleries. The original bill provided, as daily exercises, instruction in the elements of social and moral science, including industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self-respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection, and the will. The teachers were to give a short oral lesson every day upon some one of these topics, and to require each pupil to furnish a thought or illustration on it the next morning. The committee having the bill in charge had much amended it; but there were mischievous calls for "the original," which is an unusual proceeding, and it was "listened to with mock gravity," says one account. Probably in an American or English assembly this elaborate mention of the virtues, and of methods of cultivating them, excites a sense of the ridiculous not felt in the legislative bodies of other nations. Yet nobody will deny that punctuality, patience, purity, politeness, peace, pity, perseverance, philanthropy, patriotism, and the rest, are as important a part of education as the proper pronunciation of prunes and prisms. True, these things are matters of home-training more than of school lessons; still, the school is inclined, now-a-days, to let slip opportunities of improving the character, while cramming the intellect. Gen. Burnside's ideas at bottom were sound, though the papers talk of them as "ludicrous." A smile may be provoked at the particularity of detail, and also, at the means by which the scheme was to be carried out. Little boys and girls ought not, we think, to bring in each morning some "thought or illustration" of the virtues—that would make little prizes of them, despite their patience, politeness, philanthropy, etc. Still, since modern children pass so much of their lives in school, while the rest of the time is mainly spent in recreation or home studies, some of the training formerly left to the family ought not to be wholly neglected in the primary schools.

To many people, no doubt, there will seem something incongruous in a Brigadier-General of the Army employing his leisure in writing books for children. But why? Let the reader examine his reasons for this thought, if he has had it, and he will find them less well founded than he imagined—probably resting on some preconceived notion of the typical general officer and his employments—a notion which might also bar out members of Parliament and members of Congress from doing what some of them have done with memorable skill and usefulness, namely, writing juvenile literature. If he turns to the frank preface which Gen. O. O. Howard prefixes to his recent book, "Donald's School Days," he will find his fancies dissipating under

the simple statement of the author's motives in writing that work: "One object is to help discharge pecuniary obligations that have been thrust upon me. Another lies in the hope of doing some good—showing the actual training of boys, and how strong will and hot tempers are brought under subjection." And certainly the little story Gen. Howard has written for young people is well calculated to attain both those objects, for it is worth buying and worth reading.

The story is a straightforward one of New England life, and of the experiences that many a country lad has had in it, on the farm, at the homestead, in the school, the academy and the college, in out-door sports and in-door sports of all seasons, in the church, in teaching a district school, and in selecting a calling for life. The book has a frankly religious leaning, and the hero becomes a religious man. The author is very fond of using the present tense in his descriptions, as sometimes he is in his official reports; and this, with many short, simply-constructed sentences, helps to give the story a charm of naturalness. Gen. Howard's reminiscences must be clear and strong; for his book is a running picture of scenes in a New England lad's life. A total absence of affectation or straining in style, and crisp descriptions of minute details invest the most familiar incidents with interest. We do not see why the book should not be sought after, to put in the hands of young people—certainly it deserves to be.

We must say that we do not see the wisdom of such midwinter wild-goose chases as that which a battalion of the 5th Cavalry have lately undertaken, with the thermometer at 30 degrees below zero, in search of twenty or thirty Cheyenne Indians. Officers and men suffered cruelly, being badly frostbitten, and some perhaps are spoiled for life. That no trace was found of the Indians is not surprising—the snows took care of the trails. There have been cases, no doubt, where such expeditions, directed on a specific quest, and spurred by an urgent necessity, have partly repaid their hardships by attaining some measure of success; but in general they have only succeeded in disfiguring and more or less using up for months or for life scores of gallant officers and men, who hardly deserve to be reckoned of so little account.

The story of Colonel Henry's bootless expedition in the Black Hills in the winter of 1874 should not have been so speedily forgotten, and it has recently been retold most effectively by Gen. Fry in his little book on "Army Sacrifices." Weeks and months of agony and helplessness followed the exposure, in which hands, feet, cheeks, ears, noses and in some cases other extremities were badly frozen, "finger and toe nails dropped off, and the frozen flesh decayed and sloughed away, exposing the bones. Some of Colonel Henry's fingers were amputated, and for two months he was unable to make any use of his hands—having to be fed, dressed, etc.—and fifteen months after the occurrence his fingers had not all healed." As Colonel Dodge well says in his "Plains of the Far West:" "It is easy, seated in a comfortable office, to give orders for a winter campaign or movement of troops on the plains; but it usually means death to somebody. This is, of course, a part of the soldier's bargain, and it is the pride of our soldier to obey orders, whether they lead to death by the cold of a plain's storm or by the heat of the Indian stake. But such men deserve that there shall always be a necessity."

THE movements of reinforcements and some details of minor fights make up the Zulu news of the week. One of these fights occurred at Rourke's Drift, which is situated just where the old Zulu boundary, as wrongfully claimed by the Boers, bends off from the Tugela river towards the Pongola. Another is said to have been a repulse of the Zulus from "a fort on the Lower Tugela." The only two forts on that river, we believe, are Fort Pearson, at the Lower Drift, and Fort Williamson, near the Indian Ocean.

As to the reinforcements, there is little doubt that they will go forward rapidly enough now. Various speculations have been indulged in regarding the reason of the Zulu success; but it seems very clear that the interest felt in the Afghanistan campaign prevented the demands and the dangers of the South African affair from being fully appreciated in Great Britain. For a long time "news from the field of operations" in the British papers has meant only Afghanistan; the Cape has been neglected; and the successful campaign against the Galekas and Geikas, also, probably caused the trouble with the Zulus to be underrated. At a very late date even the Government itself knew very little of the real state of affairs at the Cape, and was not very anxious about it. Now, however, everything has changed. For the moment the Zulu situation has

come to the front, and reinforcements in large numbers are going forward from several quarters, India being ready with a brigade.

By Royal Warrant of January 11, 1879, a corps of "Conductors in the Commissariat, Transport and Ordnance Store Departments" has been established for the British army. These conductors are to be appointed from "qualified non-commissioned officers" and are to hold a position in the army "inferior to that of all commissioned officers and superior to that of all non commissioned officers." The pay and retiring pensions of this class of warrant officers is liberal and progressive, and will no doubt add a stimulus to the zeal of deserving non commissioned officers. In our own Army such stimuli are much wanted. We have, indeed, our ordnance sergeants and commissary sergeants, but they are limited in number, their pay not large, and retiring allowances at zero. This is a subject which should commend itself to the careful consideration of the military authorities. To obtain and keep good non commissioned officers there must be a goal to reach, something to look forward to, some prospect for old age and its consequent physical disability. It must be conceded that, as a rule, our non commissioned officers of the Regular Army are not up to the standard; but the fault seems to be the lack of inducement for intelligent, well conducted non commissioned officers to make the Service their life occupation. That inducement should be offered, and when it is, the improvement in the rank and file will rapidly follow.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has made some very sensible, and, we trust, effective comments on Mr. Blaine's projects for reducing the personnel of the Navy. He shows that the average number of line officers who die every year is greater than the number who are graduated from the Academy—so that one of the strongest points in Mr. Blaine's theory of a constantly increasing surplus is overthrown. He also shows by comparisons with the Navy of the past, that the system as it stands is not open to Mr. Blaine's charges; that the duty is more onerous on the active list now than of old; that the introduction of steam has made necessary an entirely additional class of officers who swell the total, on an equal number of ships; that the alleged undue proportion between the number of officers and the number of men is not owing to the former being too large, but to the latter being too small; and that a great many officers are employed not on sea service, but on equally necessary work in the Navy-yards, the Naval Academy, the Torpedo Stations, the Light-house districts, the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Observatory, in Courts-martial, in constructing and supplying ships, and in similar services. We have already gone over this ground at length; and need only now express the hope that the Secretary's words will have weight with the Senate Committee, to which they have been directed.

It is highly improbable that any private bill will pass Congress before the close of this session which has for its object the restoration of any one to the naval service, transfer to the active from the retired list, or change of pay on the retired list, or advancement or change of position on the Register. Mr. Sargent's bill providing that all such applicants shall hereafter apply to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall thereupon order a board of officers not below the grade of the applicant to investigate the case and report thereon, which report is to be sent to Congress, will no doubt become a law, having passed the Senate without opposition. This bill seems to be pretty broad and to give the right to any retired officer to apply for and have a hearing, which is equivalent to a second appearance before a retiring board. The retiring boards usually enter pretty thoroughly into the history and condition of those who are ordered before them. If the Secretary is to order another board for those who have been retired, there will be plenty of work to be done, as many consider that injustice has been done them.

THE act to abolish the Volunteer Navy appears to have made no provision for the mates, Congress supposing they were a part of the regular Navy. If examined under the provisions of the act, there is no corresponding grade in the regular Navy to which they could be transferred. The Secretary of the Navy has, it is understood, recommended an amendatory act so that the mates can be examined in the same manner as other volunteer officers, and those recommended by the Boards be retained in the service, not in the line of promotion, and the others retired or

discharged as provided for in the act to abolish the Volunteer Navy, approved by the President, Feb. 15.

The question of the powers and privileges of the Staff seems to be at present as much debated in the British army as in our own. The London army papers generally are of opinion that the "departmental heads"—or, as we term them, Chiefs of Staff Departments—have too much power, and are not sufficiently under the control of the supreme military authority. *Broad Arrow*, in an article discussing the question, says:

A kind of half-and-half supervision exists now over the doings of departmental heads, but it really is worse than useless, as it inspires a trust (disastrous? *Ed. Journal*) in the efficacy of an appeal, which by our system is really only a nominal one. Letters addressed to the supposed head of appeal are supervised by the departmental head, who is thus in a position to make his own representations, and the appeal only aggravates the intensity of the hostile animus, without doing any good whatever. The authorities know little, if anything, of the real merits of the case; and the departmental head, therefore, can put his views *en tout et pour tout*, with a pained expression of injured innocence, represent his administration as purely itself, and himself only grieved at being "obliged to perform a most unpleasant duty!"

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed joint resolutions protesting against the passage of the bill for reorganizing the Army, especially the sections relating to the sale of posts, arsenals, armories and barracks, stopping the fabrication of ordnance stores, and requiring their purchase in open market, as "in the interest of a few rich arms-manufacturing companies located in one section of the country."

On motion of Mr. Dibrell, the following amendment was added by the House to the Legislative, etc., Appropriation bill, in the committee of the whole: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail as many supernumerary officers of the Army as may be necessary to investigate claims which may have been examined by the Commissary-General for allowances." Mr. Butler said, in the debate on this section: "Are there any supernumerary officers in the Army? If there are, I want them discharged."

The Journal of the Proceedings of the English Royal Artillery Institute for the December quarter of 1878 contains, among other articles, a translation by Lieut. R. M. Grierson, R. A., of General Todleben's "Report on the Blockade of Plevna and Surrender of the Turkish Army on November 23, 1877." A translation of this report appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of March 23, 1878, nearly a year ago.

The President has approved the act for the payment of three months extra pay to the officers and soldiers of all the services engaged in the Mexican war. As the bill will be probably construed as giving the *pay proper*, the officers of the Navy will receive three or four times as much as those of the Army, as the *pay proper* of the latter was only about one-third of the full pay, while the *pay proper* of the Navy was the full pay of the grade in which the officer served.

The Colorado General Assembly resolved, Feb. 11, "That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to exert their influence to obtain an appropriation from Congress sufficient to defray the expenses of building a military post at the place which may be deemed the best suited for the protection of the settlers and stockraisers on the Republican River in Eastern Colorado."

The House of Representatives passed in one day last week eighteen bills, denoting condemned cannon for monumental purposes.

EXTRA PAY TO MEXICAN VETERANS.—The following is the text of the act for the payment, to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war, of the three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, as it has finally become a law, having passed the House Jan. 17 and the Senate Feb. 8:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the officers and soldiers "engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who served out the time of their engagement or were honorably discharged," the three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, and the limitations contained in said act, in all cases, upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that said extra compensation has not been previously received: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall include also the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines of the United States Navy employed in the prosecution of said war.

The Chinese are said to be superseding English sailors to a great extent on Australian vessels and steamers, being found to be cheaper, cleaner, and more easily managed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The question of abolishing the United States arsenals, and of depending largely upon private enterprise for our supply of small arms is just at present being widely discussed. Strictures have been passed upon the Government for its action in disposing of large numbers of arms left over from the War of the Rebellion, but these strictures do not seem to be well founded. To sell these arms at home for what they would bring was a most judicious course. Perhaps a million have been sold, and if so, over half a million still remain in the arsenals for use. If it be true, as has been stated, that only 22,585 of these rifles and carbines are of the approved "model," or best, half a million of the second best would be enough to keep in reserve, and the million of the most inferior should be sold. I think, I may assume, that, if the Government could have the guns it has sold returned for no other consideration than that it should take good care of them for two years, the cost of this care would amount to more than the arms would bring at the end of the period. They were sold not a moment too soon for economy. Those sold first sold best. They were all muzzle loading arms—500,000 of them "captured muskets"—utterly worthless for the Regular Army, too poor to issue to the militia. Why the objections to their sale? "Because throwing these guns upon the market at an extremely low figure, supplied the demand for arms which otherwise private companies would have filled. Similar sales of ammunition, which the Government had manufactured, also took place to the serious injury of private establishments." It is clear that it was a wise policy of the Government to effect a sale, especially at a time when much emigration to the Western country was taking place, and the emigrant received the benefit in obtaining a comparatively cheap arm. The arms sold were mostly those that private manufacturers had sold once at a round price, and there is no just cause for complaint that they are in the way, when it is desired by these manufacturers to sell new arms to the intended settlers. So with the ammunition. It has been kept until it would be absurd for the Government to hold on to it any longer. Millions of cartridges have been "broken up" at great cost for labor, and, as a result, the material sold for less than the cartridges, in their original state, would have brought. Ought the Government to keep on destroying its ammunition because the consumer may purchase too cheaply?

In point of fact the muskets that have been sold have not taken the place of those that would otherwise have been furnished by private corporations. It is well known to dealers that they have, generally, taken the place of arms that would have been imported. Hence the Government is the better for the sale, the consumers have had better arms, and our home manufacturers have suffered but little.

In this connection it seems proper to call attention to a fact which casts a reproach somewhere. Under the act of Congress authorizing the issue of arms from United States arsenals for the use of the militia, arms of the most recent make and "approved models" that might be counted among the nation's treasures have, under the law, been drawn by the States, and sold in the New York market, at very much less than the nation had just paid for them. This is shameful and a detriment to the whole people. Congress should see to it that no such waste of the bounty which it distributes at the general cost is permitted. Are not the half million arms selected and reserved—excluding the 23,000 classed as "approved models"—good enough for Congress to furnish for the drilling or use of State militia? The Government arsenals and armories should be maintained in perfect order. The armory at Springfield is a model, and for the purposes to which it is adapted, cannot well be excelled. For the nation to abandon such property would be to commit suicide.

Nevertheless, it may be best to keep these public manufacturing, for the most part, at rest—ready, however, for use when occasion happens, and in the meantime constantly keep up the supply of arms of the most "approved models;" these arms to be made by private companies, because they can thus be produced at least cost, and for the reason that if private corporations make the arms required in times of peace, they will be prepared to assist the nation when an emergency arises. It is well to bear in mind that we were sadly deficient in the ability to produce arms wherewith to supply our armies during at least the first two years of the War of the Rebellion, and at its close we were using large numbers of inferior imported arms—arms doubly unworthy of Uncle Sam. May it not be that the men selected to attend to all this, men who are doing nothing else, have studied out the best course to pursue?

EXPERT.

The German navy estimates for the year 1879-80 comprise an estimated ordinary expenditure of 26,768,163 marks, and an extraordinary of 23,177,010 marks. In all 49,945,173 marks, or \$15,773,455. The extraordinary expenditure is a trifle less than what was provided for in the current year, but the ordinary is more by 2,657,643 marks. The sum of 12,811,000 marks is allowed for the construction of new war vessels; 600,000 marks are to be spent upon torpedoes—the whole amount spent upon this class of weapons since 1873 is 4,630,000 marks; and 308,000 marks are to be expended upon the new naval observatory.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1879.

AMENDMENTS to the Army Appropriation bill are still in order in the Senate. Up to this time we have those of Gen. Burnside, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Dorsey, and Mr. Spencer, with many "destricts" to hear from. We know that several Senators have given it as their opinion that no bill which would materially affect the Army would pass. But this is really one of those cases where you "sometimes most always cannot tell" how things may go or what turn they may take in the last hours of the session and in a conference committee.

The staff are naturally pleased at the portion of Gen. Burnside's amendment which prescribes that "the chiefs of the several staff departments and of the Corps of Engineers shall be appointed by selection from the department, corps, or bureau in which the vacancy occurs." And does not this appear to be fair as long as the selection for promotion in the corps of general officers is confined to officers in the line of the Army?

Generally, the amendments intended to be proposed are such as to do away with such portions of the original bill as would apparently be unjust to some class of officers. But as it is impossible to satisfy every one, and as officers in every branch of the service have friends in Congress who are more or less devoted to their interests, it is possible, and even probable, that when a bill does finally pass it will be one that will leave the Army without any material change from its present condition.

Of course much has been said of the probable successors of some of the chiefs of the staff departments, in case of the retirement of the present incumbents. Some officers of the line have been accused of laying their plans for seizing upon the Quartermaster's, Adjutant-General's, and Pay Departments. As far as the Quartermaster's Department is concerned, it is no longer denied, in fact it is a matter of record, that Gen. Hazen, colonel of the 6th Infantry, is laboring for the position of quartermaster-general. And it strikes one as a little singular and inconsistent for an officer who has had so much to say against the staff as Gen. Hazen has, to be so desirous, not only now, but on former occasions, to get into a staff department. And however much Gen. Hazen may be admired for his gallantry, of every description, or for his powers as a versatile writer, it would be very hard to make any one really believe that the good of the service could ever be subserved by swapping off Gen. Meigs for Gen. Hazen to please Wash. McLean or any other person, but with both the President and the General of the Army as friends of Gen. Hazen, and a chance of a curing a strong friend in Ohio in place of a bitter and clever enemy, we do not know what may not happen. But the thing is not going by default. Rufus Ingalls is about, and we think that not only the Maine Senators, Fathers Hamlin and Blaine, will stick by Rufus, but Mr. Conkling will do the same, or we are much mistaken.

Mr. Whitthorne is still filled with wrath at the late Secretary of the Navy and some of the late chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department. He has not yet been able to obtain permission to have the report of his committee printed, so we cannot give the opinion of the committee as to complicity of the chiefs of bureaus in the transactions of the late Secretary, and which were considered so reprehensible. But we know that Mr. Whitthorne has become satisfied that the late Paymaster-General Watmough is not guilty of complicity in what they call the frauds of the late Secretary. These remarks are made because of the effort which Paymaster Watmough is making to get an opportunity to make his statement, which he attempted to do immediately on his return from Europe, a few weeks since.

The bill which has passed both Houses giving three months extra pay to the officers and soldiers and marines, and the officers and sailors of the Navy engaged in the Mexican war, has not yet been signed by the President, but there is no reason to fear that he will not do so. Gen. Shields, it is understood, is now going to make an effort to get through a bill giving pensions to the Mexican war veterans. The old General complains very bitterly of the apparent unwillingness to give pensions to the few survivors of the Mexican war while they are giving away fifty millions of dollars to people who served in the Civil war, and who, with few exceptions, were perfectly satisfied with the pensions they already had.

The bill to place Gen. Shields on the retired list of the Army will come up, and it looks as though it might go through. If this precedent is established, there will be scores of other gentlemen who will try to get comfortable places on the same list, and we will soon be able to say good bye to it altogether. The lives of Senators and representatives are already made a burthen to them by applications, many of which are made by persons who are utterly unworthy, and who by their conduct ruin the chances of meritorious ex-officers who are applicants, and who may have some claims to get back. One officer, who by a persistent course of drunkenness was at last obliged to quit the service, is a constant visitor at one of the committee rooms. He had a bill introduced to put him back on the retired list and it passed one House, "and," said a gentleman in the committee room a day or two since, "we will get him through the Senate too if the d-d drunken idiot will keep away from the Capitol and keep himself out of sight." And we'll take an even bet that he does get back. This is, alas! what is going to ruin the very generous retired list. Sooner or later, the abuses will be so great that Congress will wipe it out we very much fear.

EBBETT.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following is text of bill introduced in the House by Mr. Goode:

That the Artillery School and the post at which it may be established shall constitute an independent command, from which all reports and returns are to be rendered direct to the General-in-Chief. The school shall consist—

First, Of three field officers of artillery—the senior to command the post and school, the two remaining to be superintendent of instruction—and these officers shall constitute the staff of the school.

Second, Of the heads of and instructors in such departments of instruction as may be established, who may be members of the staff while examinations in the respective departments to which they are assigned are being held, and also when the figure of merit in the same is being determined.

Third, Of at least five batteries of artillery (one from each regiment), and such officers and enlisted men of artillery as may be ordered to the school for instruction, these batteries to be kept full and to be the instruction batteries of the foot artillery.

Fourth, Of such supernumerary 2d lieutenants as may be assigned to the artillery arm of the Service, who shall remain at the school two years, unless sooner promoted to or required for duty in the service.

Fifth, Of such number of the younger and more intelligent recruits for the foot batteries as shall be deemed expedient by the General-in-Chief. These recruits shall remain at the school one year before joining the service batteries.

Sixth, Of an adjutant of the post and school (to be selected from the 1st lieutenants of artillery who have successfully passed the school at least once), who shall be secretary of the staff and keep the record of its proceedings and of the school, and who shall have the same pay as a regimental adjutant.

Seventh, Of a band, which shall be organized and maintained as provided for the Military Academy.

Sec. 2. That the Artillery School shall be governed by such programmes of instruction and codes of regulations (to be prepared by the staff) as may be approved by the General-in-Chief, for carrying into effect the following requirements:

First, The staff to determine all questions relating to the time and manner of instruction.

Second, Practical and theoretical instruction to be given in the construction and service of all kinds of artillery and artillery material; in gunnery and mathematics as applied in the artillery service; in the construction and uses of defensive fortifications; in electricity and signalling; in fortification, military engineering, military drawing, military geography and reconnaissance; in infantry grand tactics and military history; in international, constitutional, and military law; and in military administration.

Third, Lectures to be given on the organization, use and application of artillery; the duties of artillery troops in campaigns and sieges; the construction of guns, carriages, and other material; military history; international, constitutional, and military law. These lectures to be given in rooms in which the students after the lecture shall complete their notes, and under the direction of the proper officers shall make themselves familiar with the subjects of the lectures.

Fourth, Classes to be conducted for the necessary elementary instruction of officers and men.

Fifth, Examinations of the officers under instructions, of which a report shall be made to the General-in-Chief, setting forth the efficiency of each officer. Similar examinations to be made of such enlisted men as pass through a course of instruction, and these to be furnished by the staff with certificates setting forth their character and proficiency with a view to their promotion.

Sec. 3. That the lieutenants with the instruction batteries at the Artillery school shall be relieved, and replaced by others to be designated by orders from Hdqrs of the Army; and, after final examination, each shall be furnished by the staff with a certificate setting forth his standing and efficiency as an artillery officer. A failure to obtain a certificate of proficiency shall be considered a bar to promotion, until, after another year's instruction at the school, the officer shall pass a satisfactory examination; but in the case of failure of an officer, under these circumstances, to pass such a re-examination, he shall by the President be placed upon the retired list or be discharged from the Army. Each certificate of proficiency from the Artillery School which may be held by a lieutenant of artillery shall be taken as prima facie evidence of his professional qualification for promotion one grade in the artillery arm of the Service (but not higher than the grade of captain) as required by section 110 of this act: *Provided*, That the officer may still be subject to examination as to his moral, physical, or other qualifications therefor.

That the commanding officer of the Artillery School shall render to the General-in-Chief an annual report of the progress of the work of the school, and shall make and submit estimates of the necessary funds for supplying books and apparatus not otherwise provided; and he shall designate a suitable officer of the school to receive and disburse the same under his direction, and to account therefor and for all property so purchased to the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That the several staff departments of the Army and the Chief of Engineers shall make such issues of property and stores for the use of the school as shall be approved of by the General-in-Chief or the Secretary of War.

That the commanding officer of the Artillery School may grant leaves of absence, under regulations prescribed by the General-in-Chief, to the field officers, the heads of departments or instructors, and adjutant of the school, for the entire period or any portion thereof of any recess or suspension of the ordinary studies pursued, without deduction from pay or allowances.

That when there shall be no appropriation by Congress for the Artillery School, or when other funds are not available, the necessary text-books or material for the use of the school may be purchased by the post fund. The post fund shall be relieved from the obligation of contributing to regimental or other funds.

That instructors at the Artillery School shall receive twenty dollars per month additional pay. The three soldier clerks in the adjutant's office, the three enlisted men in the departments of artillery and engineering, one pressman, one binder, one janitor, and one assistant librarian, shall each receive fifty dollars a year additional pay.

A SECOND LETTER FROM MAJOR BATES.

MAJOR A. E. BATES has forwarded through the Paymaster-General of the Army a letter to the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, dated "San Antonio, Texas, Feb 14, 1879," in which he says:

In the House of Representatives while in Committee of the Whole, and having under discussion the bill for the reorganization of the Army, Mr. Banning read extracts of a letter of mine to an old friend not on the Military Committee of either House, which I never intended for publication. The extracts as published make me responsible for a statement which I do not recollect having made, and which I did make in fact, viz: It says: "I have talked with all the officers here, including Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding, and can say that the bill meets with the unanimous approval of all, both line and staff;" when as a matter of fact at the very time when this was read in the House, nearly if not all the officers of the staff departments at these headquarters, while approving some features of the bill, were entirely opposed to many others, and some probably opposed to it entirely. I also say, "I know what I say when I assert that there are not more than five or six men who now hold the positions of captains and quartermasters, captains and commissaries, and majors and paymasters, who would be selected by the commanding general, etc." This should read five out of six, etc., etc. While I did approve of the general features of the bill, as reported by the Military Committee of the Senate, it was never my intention to become its public exponent, and much less to make others responsible for sentiments entirely opposed to their convictions. In order to counteract any influence the reading of the extracts may have had in the House of Representatives, I will be obliged if you will read this statement in the Senate.

To the Military Committee of the House, Major C. M. Terrell writes from San Antonio, Feb. 9:

As one of the officers on duty here, I desire most respectfully to protest against Major Bates' letter, so far as it pretends to commit me to the measure in question. He had no authority from me for any such statement. On the contrary he knew,

positively, that "H. R. bill 5499," did not meet my approval. So far as the interests of the Army can be promoted or subserved through the Pay Department, I must insist that twenty-five paymasters, and ten detailed, inexperienced, line officers cannot make the payments once in two months; while your original bill requires that payments be made monthly. I have been three months making one pay trip on this frontier since the war, travelling or paying every day during the time. Even now, the commanding general has an application on file in the War Department, for two more paymasters in addition to the number already here for the line duty required. I know of but two officers of the entire Pay Corps who are not on active duty, one of them settling differences in his accounts, under a special act of Congress, through the Court of Claims, the other suffering from partial paralysis, and under medical treatment. The scheme of making payments by officers detailed from the line has been tried in the Army, and proved a signal failure. It required just two years, from July 4, 1856, to July 1, 1858, to demonstrate the necessity of abolishing the system. On general principles, if your organization provides more officers for any department of the service than the legitimate duties in such department require, it is faulty, and, to the extent of such excess, unnecessarily expensive. The cheapest and most efficient organization for the Army is the one which provides for no excess in any line of its departments or corps. To provide more officers than the line duty requires, with a view of having such excess officers perform duty by detail in some other department or corps, where, admittedly, an insufficient number has been authorized, is, from my point of view, a confession of inability to comprehend the wants of every branch of the public service that Congress should be reluctant to make. I should not have troubled the committee with this communication had it not been for the fact that I have myself in a false position by the unauthorized, unwarranted statement of one of my subordinates.

In a memorandum for the P. M. General, Maj. Terrell says further: "I think not less than 13 officers here, line and staff, disapprove the Burnside bill. The statement that it is approved, as shown by the 'Record,' was unqualifiedly false. The ordnance officer says he will telegraph protest, also chief commissary. The Adjutant-General and Chief Quartermaster will forward protest to-morrow, as I am informed by Col. Penrose. Five of the nine officers now on G. C. M., all line officers, are understood to be opposed to the bill."

CONGRESS.

H. R. 6172. Making an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of a naval wharf at Key West in the State of Florida.

H. R. 6174. Authorizing the President to nominate Herman Biggs to a second Lieutenancy in the Army, to take rank and receive pay only from the date of appointment under this act.

The Senate, Feb. 12, passed the bill to regulate applications for restoration to the Navy, which list and Feb. 17, 1868, relating to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy; which provides that hereafter no person shall be appointed a professor of mathematics in the Navy until he shall have passed a physical examination before a board of naval surgeons, and a professional examination in mathematics and astronomy before a board of five professors of mathematics in the Navy, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, and to receive a favorable report from these boards; and no person is to be appointed a professor of mathematics in the Navy who is less than twenty-five or more than thirty-five years of age, but it shall be no objection to his appointment if he is not over forty years of age, provided he has devoted as many as five years to practical work in astronomy and mathematics at the Naval Observatory or Naval Academy.

Also, February 18th, H. R. 6055, authorizing the President, upon the application of an established scientific school or college within the United States, to detail an officer from the Engineer Corps of the Navy as professor in such school or college. The number of officers so detailed is not at any time to exceed fifteen, and such details are to be governed by rules to be prescribed from time to time by the President. The bill was amended to change the number from fifteen to twenty-five.

The deficiency appropriation bill which passed the House, Feb. 17, appropriates for medical and hospital department, \$2,678.96; for arsenals, \$195.29; for contingencies of the Army, \$341.50; for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, \$311.30; for ordnance service, \$280; for expenses of recruiting, \$54.30; for transportation of officers and their baggage, \$177.90; for pay of the Army, \$15,124.30; for Army transportation, supplies, and incidental expenses of the Army, the details of which are embraced in Executive Document No. 30, 45th Congress, third session, pages 26 and 43, both inclusive, except; and excluding the claims numbered 38883, 44993, and 45859, and the claims of the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, the Western Pacific, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Companies, \$97,497.40; for horses and other property lost in the military service, \$58,173.21, as fully set forth in the above executive document; for indemnity to seamen for lost clothing, \$730; for expenses of burial of officers and others of the United States steamer *Huron*, \$412.77; for bounty gratuity and mileage to seamen, \$1,356.80 as fully set forth on page 52 of said Executive Document No. 30.

The House has passed a bill (H. R. 6469) making appropriations for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Objection being made to the consideration of the bill (S. 1476) for the repeal of section 1218 R. S., it went over. This section prohibits the appointment of ex-convicts to the Army.

The Senate has passed a concurrent resolution which now goes to the House, to print 5,000 additional copies of the Narrative of Hall's Second Arctic Expedition.

The bill to donate the military reservation of Fort Hays to the State of Kansas has been reported upon adversely in the Senate.

ARMY SACRIFICES.—Stories without end might be told of the hardships and sufferings endured by our soldiers and of which the world knows nothing. A few of these tales of horror, if not of romance, have been brought together by James B. Fry, Colonel, Adjutant-General's Dept., and Brevet Major General U. S. Army, in a little volume of 254 pages, published by D. Van Nostrand, and entitled "Army Sacrifices, or, Briefs from Official Pigeon Holes. Sketches based on official reports—grouped together for the purpose of illustrating the services and experiences of the Regular Army of the United States on the Indian Frontier." Gen. Fry's record includes Forsyth's Fight, described some years ago by Gen. Custer in the *Galaxy* magazine; Gunnison's Massacre; Hartsuff's Fight with the Seminoles, Dec. 20th, 1855; The Fetterman Massacre; Henry's winter's March in the Black Hills in 1874, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero; Powell's Fight with the Cheyennes and Apaches at Fort Phil. Kearney, Aug. 2, 1867; Pfeiffer's Fight with the Apaches at the Ojo Caliente Springs, near Fort McKee; The Grattan Massacre; The Canby Massacre, and several records of personal adventures less generally known. In his preface General Fry says:

Our regular wars, campaigns, and battles have secured their places in history, and fame has been distributed, and in some cases redistributed, among the actors in these great events. It may be said, without any spirit of criticism, that the people, thankful for the manifest and immediate advantages which they receive through great victories, are generous in bestowing honors for them. Rewards for these services are graded more by the magnitude of the general results than by the individual heroism displayed. Further-

more, the field for personal prowess in grand operations, where the results are obtained through the aggregated efforts of large numbers, is small compared with that afforded by encounters which put the courage, skill, and endurance of a trusty few to the severest test. The so-called peace life of our Army officers is made up largely of adventures of the latter kind. For these services the Regular Army of the United States has no historian. The record of its deeds of heroism and self-denial, of its labors and sacrifices in the cause of civilization and of progress, lies buried in the dusty pigeon-holes of the Government. Occasionally a book appears giving the history of a regiment or the biographical sketch of some eminent commander, but of the real services and trials of the Army at large but little is known to the public. Now and then some deed of more than ordinary heroism or some Indian massacre of unusual atrocity is chronicled in the daily press, and read as news, but is allowed to pass without appreciation or reward. This is the inexorable degree of fate. Time and discrimination are indispensable to the proper classification of public services, and the Regular Army must patiently and confidently await the verdict, which cannot be much hastened.

The archives of the Government abound in reports of encounters and sufferings of which those presented in this little volume are merely illustrative cases selected from memory. A thorough examination would disclose, in brief and unpretending papers, proofs of gallantry and devotion to duty, by officers and enlisted men, now unknown to fame, which, if set forth in a true light by able pens, would arouse the admiration and gratitude of the nation.

The Indian question is also discussed in the preface, and the author's conclusions as to their proper treatment summed up as follows:

First. Localize the Indians, subdividing tribes into bands, so as to have not more than ten or twelve hundred together, and secure the title of land to them in common by a deed of trust. Let it be good agricultural land—about one hundred and sixty acres to each man—near the settlements, and as far as possible from the opportunity or temptation to hunt. Use all the force necessary to establish the Indians on the locations selected, and to keep them there. Enlist and otherwise employ as many Indians as practicable in the military service.

Second. Place the locations, excepting, of course, all of those where civil law is now in operation or can soon be effectually enforced, under martial law, with such special regulations as Congress may prescribe. Administer this law upon white men and Indians alike, within the prescribed reservation, substituting criminal and civil for martial law as rapidly as circumstances in each case will justify.

Third. Permit, subject to the foregoing restrictions, all proper intercourse, especially intermarriage, between the whites and Indians. White men who select Indian wives may be useful instruments in the effort to teach the Indians our customs and mode of life. The locations being kept as near as possible to the limits of civilization, the process of absorption, aided by surroundings, will be the more rapid; the aim being to teach obedience to the elementary principles of our moral and legal code, rather than to enforce our religion or civilization upon a race which after years of trial has given no positive assurance of ever fully receiving them.

General Fry has rendered a most excellent service to the Army in offering this contribution to the history of its trials and achievements, and we hope this example will be followed by others.

HENRY METCALFE, Lieut. of Ordnance, Frankford Arsenal, sends to the *New York Tribune* a letter in defence of his corps, in which he says:

As we can have no large standing Army, our preparations for war must be confined to that of material. Can such an element of defence be left entirely under the control of private parties? Suppose, for instance, that New England should secede. A competent corps of inspectors can only be maintained by constant practice in the work shops, especially now that the constant changes in the breech-loaders have so complicated the manufacture of arms and ammunition. . . . The bill appears to have been framed with the belief that every process pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores is in constant operation at every arsenal. In that case the system of details might possibly apply, since the arsenals might be used as schools, as well as work shops. But it is not so; the Ordnance Department has developed the doctrine of specialties, to which it owes its existence, by concentrating special manufactures at special places, and often permanently assigning to them officers specially fitted for the control. The lieutenants of the corps are now recruited from the line of the Army by severe competitive examination. It is proposed to replace this reasonable system by one of temporary details founded on favoritism. Without injustice to my gallant brethren of the artillery, I would say that the whole move appears to result from a confusion of thought as to the functions of government. The Ordnance Department exists for the benefit of the entire nation, and not for that of any executive class. Its advantages, intellectual and material, are incidental to its duties, and are not in the nature of spoils, to be contended for as fair dividends between the line and outs. Otherwise we sink the high principle of continuous responsibility in permanent station, to which both the Army and Judiciary owe so much of their reputation, for the corrupting doctrine of rotation in office, and regard the emoluments of a position rather than the necessities requiring its existence.

It is reported from Russia that the commission appointed to examine the best means of reducing the expenditure, has recommended sweeping reductions in the army and navy; the peace effective of the army is to be cut down by 120,000 men; the outlay on the navy by two-thirds.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

H. D. G. writes: In the late war of the rebellion, of the men engaged in the Army and Navy, which exceeded in numbers foreign born or native Americans? ANSWER.—The large majority were native Americans.

B.—The question often brought to the attention of the Department as to whether Army officers are entitled to count their service in the Navy in estimating the salary increase, has been decided by the Second Comptroller (see par. 1873, Comp. Digest, edition, 1869) adversely. Even service in the Marine Corps is not counted although the pay in that Corps is the same as in the Army.

GRIDE, New York city, writes: As there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the meaning of Gen. Upton's reference to the manual of arms to be executed by guides, will you kindly answer the following questions, viz.: 1. The battalion or company being in line of battle and executing the manual of arms, what portion of the manual are the guides to execute? 2. Also, whether a sergeant should carry his piece, or draw his sword, when in command of his company at a battalion drill? ANSWERS.—1. Paragraph 180, Tactics, "Guides and file closers always execute order arms, *as and under bayonet and carry arms*. In rendering honors they execute the *present, reverse, and rest in arms*. On drill they execute *support and right shoulder arms*, except the guide of each subdivision when marching in column." 2. Swords for company non-commissioned officers have been abolished in the Army and National Guard.

H. G. N., Toledo, Ohio, writes: You will confer a great favor by answering a question that most perplexing par. (189) of Upton's Tactics. 1. At dress parade, the colonel commanding the manual arms, charge bayonet, do the first sergeant and file closers execute the order or do they remain at a carry? 2. Do not the first sergeant and file closers execute all of the manual of arms at all times except when acting as guides of subdivisions in column or in line of battle? ANSWERS. 1. They remain at the carry. 2. Paragraph 180, Tactics, states specifically the portions of the manual they shall execute; at all other motions they remain at the carry.

In his annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1878, Adjutant-General Latta recommends that an appropriation should be made for greatcoats, blankets, and other proper equipment of the men, and a bill appropriating \$160,000 for that purpose has passed a second reading in the House. He does not favor the national militia movement, but advocates a change in the State law, and says that in a few years Pennsylvania will be fully able to take care of its own troops. There is one important matter not spoken of by the Adjutant-General, i. e., encamping the troops in the winter. It is the only way of giving them a practical knowledge of their duties, and

ments having their own blue overcoats, viz., 7th, 18th, 23d and 24d, should not be recalled, thus enabling the authorities to complete the other commands of the divisions, and then new issues could be made to these regiments from lots purchased this season. It is announced that these overcoats and equipments will be ready for issue before April 1.

—The music of the song now known as "We went home till morning" or "For he's a jolly good fellow," and known in France as "Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre," was a favorite air at the time of the crusades, and the crusaders often made it resound before Jerusalem. The Arabs first knew the melody and have retained it to this day. The Arab fellahs will listen apathetically to the whole repertoire of a European orchestra; but the moment that the above tune is played, the whole aspect changes, and instead of a lifeless audience, the performers have the most enthusiastic of listeners. In the course of descent from the crusaders and ancient musicians, the tune has become a little quicker, but is not changed in any material respect.

—The Drum Corps of the 9th New York will hold a grand exhibition drill and reception at their armory on Monday evening, February 24, in honor of the Moodus Drum Corps of Connecticut. The latter will visit this city as guests of the 9th Corps, and will take part in the exhibition. Extensive arrangements are being made to give the visitors a cordial welcome, as a fitting return for their brilliant reception of the 9th Corps at Moodus in June last. The coming event is looked forward to with considerable interest among the fraternity of the sheep skin; and all the New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken regiments will send representatives. The West Point Drum Corps is expected to be present, and Downing's 9th regiment band. The committee of management is composed of the following members of the 9th regiment Drum Corps: Sergt. John Morris, William H. Westfall, John Conard, Garrett S. Cole and James P. Clarke, with Drum Major Geo. W. Hill, ex-officio. Capt. Henry G. Witthaus, the general treasurer of the regiment, is chairman of the honorary members and of the reception committee.

—CONCERNING the bill reorganizing the militia, now before Congress, Senator Burnside writes: "I doubt not Ferry's bill will get my vote when it comes up. As you know I am favorable to fostering the militia, and I am satisfied that your convention approached and discussed the subject honestly and intelligently. I have looked over its proceedings as they came through the press."

THE ZULU ARMY.—The Zulu army is estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000, and consists of the entire nation capable of bearing arms. At intervals varying from two to five years, all young men who have during that time reached the age of 14 or 15 are sent to a military kraal and incorporated with an existing corps or regiment, or a new kraal is formed. The Zulu army consists of 88 regiments, eighteen of married and fifteen of unmarried men; no one being allowed to marry without the king's permission, and the soldiers not until about forty years of age. Seven of the married regiments are composed of men over sixty years of age, and their numbers are not given in the accompanying list, so that for practical purposes there are not more than twenty six Zulu regiments able to take the field, numbering altogether 40,400. Of these 23,500 are between twenty and thirty years of age, 10,000 between thirty and forty, 3,400 between forty and fifty, and 4,500 between fifty and sixty years of age. From which it will be seen the mortality in Zululand is unusually rapid. Each regiment is divided into two wings, and sub divided into companies from 10 to 200 strong. Each corps or regiment, possessing its own military kraal, has the following officers: One commanding officer (called the induna yesibaya 'aikulu), one second in command (called the induna yohlangoti), who directly commands the left wing, and two wing officers (called the induna yisicamelo yesibaya 'aikulu, and the induna yesicamelo yohlangoti).

Besides the above there are company officers, consisting of a captain and from one to three junior officers, all of whom are of the same age as the men they command, while in the case of a corps the commanding officer of each regiment composing it takes rank next to its four great officers when he is himself not of them. Drill—in the ordinary acceptance of the term—is unknown among Zulus; the few simple movements which they perform with any method, such as forming a circle of companies or regiments, breaking into companies or regiments from the circle, forming a line of march in order of companies, or in close order of regiments, not being deserving of the name. The officers have, however, their regulated duties and responsibilities, according to their rank, and the men lend a ready obedience to their orders. The commissariat consists of three or four days' provisions, in the shape of maize or millet, and a herd of cattle, proportioned to the distance to be traversed, accompanies each regiment. The transportation consists of a number of lads who follow each regiment, carrying the sleeping mats, blankets, and provisions, and assisting to drive the cattle. These facts are derived from a memorandum on the Zulu army, compiled and published by order of Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, commanding the forces in South Africa.

THE German Army and Navy Lists for 1879 have just been published, the first copy of the former having been presented, according to the usual custom, to the Emperor on Jan. 2, by Lieut.-Col. Bryx, as the representative of the Privy War Chancery, which is charged with the editing of the publication. Comparing the present list with those of past years, it is evident that the promotion of officers is becoming relatively slow in the German service. Before the war of 1866 there was notoriously almost a stagnation in the advancement of officers in the Prussian army, and it is difficult to see how the recurrence of a similar state of things in a few years is to be prevented, unless, in the meantime, another war should again temporarily accelerate promotion. In the German navy, on the other hand, the advancement of officers has of late been very rapid, owing to the immense development of the service during the last few years. The senior captain on the list has less than eight years' service in his present rank, and two captains only count as much as twenty years' sea service in all.

Amongst the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Science, appears a note by General Morin on the method of bathing, or *baignation* as the learned writer prefers to call it, which has been practised for several years past in the 69th French Infantry, with the best hygienic results. The men enter the place serving as a bath one by one, each receiving a douche of warm water, scrubbing himself with a brush and black soap, then receiving another douche of warm water, and finishing with a tub of cold. A company of 80 to 100 men is thus bathed daily at a cost of 11.20c., or about half-a-farthing per man. The arrangement might perhaps afford a useful hint in many cases where the provision for a barracks room ablutatory purposes is not quite what might be wished.

AFTER the explosion of one of her guns, the turret of the *Thunder* revolved, notwithstanding the frightful nature of the shock it received, and actually the remaining gun could in a very short time have been worked and fought, and another crew could and would very soon have commenced to fight it had the ship been in action.

THE pleasure of a stranger in visiting a great city is largely dependent on the hotel where he stops. No house of entertainment can be so unhesitatingly recommended as the "St. Nicholas." In the very centre of life and business, superbly kept according to the modern idea of a palatial hotel, every attention is exhausted to subserve the enjoyment of the fastidious guest. A magnificent *cuisine*, generally furnished rooms, and the most luxurious general accommodations, unite in making an almost irresistible appeal to the visitor. The rates have been reduced in accordance with the general tendency of the times.

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(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT.—To those who are now in the United States service, Navy or Army, who served for 90 days during the War of the Rebellion, 160 acres of land is now given them. Write me immediately for particulars, giving dates of services—D. H. TALBOT, General Land Scrip and Warrant Broker, Sioux City, Iowa.

MARRIED

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

APPEL.—GODFREY.—Feb. 23, 1879, Dr. D. M. APPEL, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Stanton, N. M., and Miss H. KATE GODFREY, of Hillsdale, Michigan. No cards.

BIRTHS.

KANE.—In London, England, on the 30th January, 1879, at her residence, No. 26 Belisle Square, Belisle Park, N. W., the wife of Aloysius Jose Kane, Advocate, of a son and heir.

DIED

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

GODDARD.—At Fort McKavett, Texas, February 11, EMILY JORDAN, wife of C. E. Goddard, Surgeon U. S. A.

DENNIS.—At Brooklyn, February 18, 1879, EDWARD D. DENNIS, of the firm of Marcial and Co., in the 44th year of his age.

SCOTT.—At Paterson, N. J., February 10, DAVID INGLIS SCOTT, formerly First Lieutenant 10th U. S. Infantry.

Just Published, ARMY SACRIFICES, Or, Briefs from Official Pension Files, SKETCHES

Based on Official Reports, grouped together for the purpose of illustrating the services and experiences of the Regular Army of the United States on the Indian Frontier.

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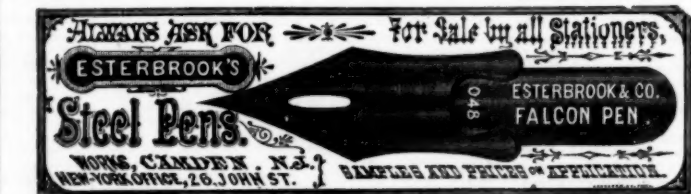
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ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury).

Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 36 Grant

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